to St. Stephen's Church, thence by
metery.
ew York papers please copy.
enver, Colo., March 2, of consump-
on.
peace.
E. R. King.
ast for burial.
n (Ill.) and Auburn (N. Y.) papers

k Park, Feb. 28, at 1 p. m., Mary A.
darks, and eldest daughter of Phi-
d 40 years.

WISE REFORM.
dministering quinine in power-
antidote to malarial maladies.
erously common. Happily, this
ndergone a wide reform. Not
e, but professional men, have
nally, of course, but largely—
ach Bitters as a safe botanic
he pernicious alkaloid. The con-
is change are most important.
ague sufferers are cured—for-
plaints were only for the time
cured, the remedy eventually
ce any appreciable effect, except
ncreased. A course of the Bit-
y followed, breaks up the worst
vents their return. The evidence
stering specific and household
no ambiguous character, but
factory, and the sources whence
very numerous.

NNOUNCEMENTS.
O. 5, G. A. R., WILL HOLD ITS
encampment Saturday, March 13, at
embers of other Posts are invited.

NEEDHAM WILL CONDUCT A
ng at Pacific Garden Mission, corne
ting this evening, commencing
elcome.

NTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB
eeting this evening at Aurora Turner
corner Wauken-st. and Huron-st.

H. BURKE, RECTOR OF GRACE
piscopal Church, will lead the noon

ORGE MILLER WILL PREACH
this evening at the First Congrega-
:30 o'clock. Friday evening he will
e meeting at the same place, in which
estions relating to Christian life. All
ted.

BE A MASS-MEETING AT 8
e evening at 7:30, to consider the pro-
teenth-st. bridge. All petitions are
anded in.

G REFORM ASSOCIATION WILL
open in the office of the Board of
th-av. All interested are invited.

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ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
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ABSOLUTELY PURE
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OM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
favorite in leading cities of the world.
aration makes such light, flaky, hot
cious pastry to be eaten by dyspep-
r of the ill is resulting from its heavy and
Comm ended for purity and whole-
Government test. Chemists, E. Mott,
BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

ANA STATE LOTTERY.
E LOUISIANA
LOTTERY COMPANY
ncorporated by the Legislature of the
ditional and Charitable purposes in 1868
of Twenty-five Years, to which
riolable faith of the State is pledged.
been overwhelmingly endorsed
ecuring its franchise in the new Con-
ed Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of
ch it has since added a reserve and

SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS
, and the SECOND TUESDAY of each
d upon as the regular day.
ITS SCALE OF DRAWINGS.
a-steadily been as follows:
APITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
ETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
TICKETS, TWO DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.
ize.....$ 30,000
ize..... 10,000
2,500..... 5,000
500..... 2,000
100..... 10,000
50..... 10,000
20..... 10,000
20 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
ation Prizes of $300..... 2,700
ation Prizes of 200..... 1,800
ation Prizes of 100..... 900
ounting to..... $110,400
, stating full address, for further in-
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
at
No. 819 Broadway, New York.
RAY & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Chicago.
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AND P. A. BEAUREGARD.
Company has NO AGENTS OUTSIDE
TATES, and all persons pretending to
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Think. Think.
Advertising costs big money.
The question is, who has to pay
the expense?
We appear before you but
seldom with our advertisements,
and when we do we mean just
what we say.
Our Spring Goods have ar-
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the largest and most complete
stock of Men's, Boys', and
Children's Clothing ever shown
in this market, all our own
make. All we ask of those
who wish to purchase, is to
look at our stock, and compare
it with those of other dealers.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTH-
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Jas. Wilde, Jr., & CO.,
Cor. State and Madison-sts.

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Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs.
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Reasons for wishing to sell en-
tirely on a personal nature, as the
business has ALWAYS been profit-
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better.
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rarely offered, as we can convince
any one wishing to investigate.
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40 DROPS OF
40 CONSTITUTION WATER
THREE TIMES A DAY.
CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, GLEET, DIABETES, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, CHILDHOOD WEAKNESS.
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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $80, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.
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On Improved City Property at current rates.
MEAD & COE, 140 La Salle-st.
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SILVER MINING CO. of Colorado.
Stock for sale. Address S 55, Tribune office.

NOTICE.
POSTPONED.
The sale of the estate of F. Binz will positively take place on March 5 at 12 o'clock, at the Court-House, corner Adams and La Salle-sts.

CELLULOID GOODS.
CELLULOID (Water-proof Linen) Cuffs, Collars, and Bosoms. Price Lists and Goods sent by mail. Call or address BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

AUCTION SALES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
50 and 52 Wabash-av.
, March 4, at 9:30 a. m.,
NG SPRING TRADE SALE
CKERY
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GLASSWARE.
all sell in lots to suit the trade
es American W. C. Ware.
es English W. C. Ware.
ks Rock, and Yellow Ware.
Glassware, consisting of
s, Sets, Tumblers, Wines,
rs, Nappies, Comforts,
Beer Glasses, &c.
Class Lamps, Brackets,
, Chimneys, &c.
corated Chamber Sets.
for country merchants.
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At 9:30 a. m.,
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e Entire Furniture of a
OOM HOTEL,
nvenience of sale, consisting of Mar-
op Chamber Suits, Brussels and Ing-
arlor Suits, etc.
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OTHES CLEANING.
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ENTS.
Can be beautifully DYED CLEANED, and REPAIRED, at trifling expense, and expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn-sts., and 261 West Madison-sts., Chicago, & 107 North 8th-st., St. Louis, Mo.
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Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Mailed to all Chicago. Address
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Order of the Postmaster General
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t through the Mails as for-

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1880. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Western Importers Agreed to a Compromise on the I.-T. Bill.

A Substitute for Aldrich's Measure Now Before the Committee,

Embodying in Substance the Points Recommended by Mr. Sherman.

The Position of Western Paper Makers as Given by Mr. Fort.

Chief Points in Gillette's Bill for the Payment of the Public Debt.

Text of a Bill to Regulate Permanent and Special Appropriations.

Gen. Logan Continues His Speech in Opposition to Fitz John Porter.

THE I.-T. BILL.

A COMPROMISE MEASURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—A bill has finally been drafted as a substitute for the Aldrich amendment to the Immediate-Transportation act. This bill is of course the result of a compromise, and embodies in substance the points which Secretary Sherman recommended in his letter to the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject. The bill was drafted by Mr. John G. Wilson, representing the Committee of importers, as the best measure which it seems practicable to secure at present. Some features which the Chicago and other Western men desired to have embodied in it are omitted, but they have been omitted only on the ground that it is better to have a part of a loaf than no bread. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the bill, brought it up to-day in the Committee of Ways and Means, and obtained permission to have it printed for recommittal. When it is printed it is now expected that as it stands it will be favorably reported by the Committee. It is even doubtful whether any serious attempt will be made in Committee to modify in the direction of the propositions to omit the entry and the invoice features.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT

of the bill in the form which Mr. Morrison was instructed to report it for printing:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That when any merchandise dutiable ad valorem, except articles and articles in bulk, not provided for in Sec. 4 of this act, imported at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland and Bath in Maine, Chicago, Port Huron, Detroit, New Orleans, Cleveland, Toledo, and San Francisco, shall appear by the invoice or bill of lading and manifest of the importing vessel to be consigned to and destined for either of the ports specified in the sixth section of the act, the Collector at such port of arrival shall allow the said merchandise to be inspected immediately after the entry prescribed in Sec. 2 of this act has been made.

"Sec. 2. The Collector at the port of first arrival shall retain in his safe a permanent record of such merchandise so to be forwarded to the port of destination, and such record shall consist of a copy of the invoice and entry, whereon the duties shall be estimated as closely as possible on the merchandise so shipped, but no oath shall be required on the said entry. Such merchandise shall not be subject to appraisement and liquidation of duties at the port of first arrival, but shall

UNDERGO SUCH EXAMINATION

as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary to verify the invoice, and the same examination and appraisement for orders as is required and had at the port of destination as shall have been required at the port of first arrival if such merchandise had been entered for consumption at the warehouse at such place.

"Sec. 3. Such merchandise shall be delivered to and transported by common carrier, designated for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in cases where no such carrier

PRESIDENTIAL.

Republican Delegates at Large Chosen in Indiana Yesterday.

The Political Complexion of the Parties Selected Avowedly Anti-Grant.

Second Day's Session of the Alleged Greenback National Convention.

The Disciples of Fiatism Indulge in a Variety of Peculiar Performances.

Pomeroy Threatens to Renounce the Party if Candidates Are Not Named.

Tilden, as Was to Be Expected, Denies His Reputed Candidacy.

John M. Palmer's Boom Finally Started by His Admirers in Springfield.

Various Letters from Various People on Varying Phases of the Presidential Contest.

INDIANA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE SELECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—The Republican State Committee met at 2 o'clock this afternoon and organized by the election of the Hon. John C. New Chairman and Clinton C. Riley Secretary. These gentlemen were chosen unanimously and by acclamation. An Executive Committee was then appointed as follows: Henry S. Bennett, of Evansville; Isaac Jenkinson, of Richmond; and Alexander W. De Long, of Huntington, on behalf of the State Committee; and United States Marshal Dudley and the Hon. W. W. Terrill, of Indianapolis, and State-Senator Charles Kahlo, of Logansport, to represent the State at large. These appointments were also made unanimously, the last named being selected to represent the Germans. Of this Committee Mr. New is ex-officio Chairman. An organization being thus effected, the following delegates and alternates were chosen to represent the State at large at the Chicago Convention: Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Marion; Col. George W. Friedly, of Lawrence; Daniel B. Kumler, of Vanderburg; James S. Collins, of Whitley; Alternates, Jesse J. Brown, of Floyd; Leonidas Sexton, of Rush; Thomas H. Nelson, of Vigo; Byron W. Langdon, of Tippecanoe. These gentlemen were selected from a list of twelve or fifteen candidates whose names were

PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE.

By resolution it was agreed not to divulge the vote received by the different candidates, but it is understood the election of Harrison and Friedly was made on the first ballot. Kumler and Collins are Blaine men, with a strong leaning toward Washburne; Friedly is friendly to Grant, but will favor Blaine and Washburne. The appointment of Gen. Harrison was entirely unsolicited by that gentleman; indeed, his name was not mentioned until two hours before the Committee met, but the desire was so strong to have at the head of the delegation a man of National reputation that the mention of his name, coupled with an assurance that he would serve, was equivalent to an election. When notified of his appointment the General evinced considerable surprise, but was evidently pleased at this expression of confidence and friendship. He refused to express any preference for Presidential candidates, but it is very well known that his relations with Secretary Sherman and Senator Blaine are exceedingly friendly. More than this, it is known that he will do the right thing, both for the State and the party, when the time comes to act.

IT IS PROBABLE

that he will be made the Chairman of the delegation. Friedly was Chairman of the State Central Committee in 1876, and the manner and unanimity of his appointment is regarded a very flattering indorsement of his fidelity during that exciting campaign. Kumler is a young attorney, and brother of the Committeeman from the Eighth District. This gave him a decided advantage over his competitors, but his selection is regarded with favor. Collins, an old, white-haired Republican, standing six feet four inches in his stockings, was selected because of his locality, the northern half of the State. Having no other representative his district instructed for him. On the whole, the work of the Committee is very satisfactory.

Among the more prominent Republicans in the city during the day was the Hon. Morton C. Hunter, who mingled freely in the crowds which thronged the hotels. To all appearances he is fully recovered, no trace of the disease which so suddenly prostrated him being visible either in his manner or conversation.

IN AN INTERVIEW

with THE TRIBUNE'S representative he stated that, with the exception of a little weakness, he felt as well as ever, and that in three or four weeks he should begin his canvass for the Gubernatorial nomination, pushing it vigorously until the State Convention. Gen. Shackelford was also in the city, full of hope that his name would go to the head of the State ticket. He called on Gen. Streight at his rooms in the Grand Hotel, and it was amusing to see them meet. Shackelford turned a little red as he extended his hand, but Streight, in his bluff, off-hand way, called out, "How are you, old fellow?" and in a moment both were at their ease. After chatting a few moments, Shackelford took his leave with mutual expressions of respect and kindly feeling. Hunter and Streight were also together, and similar expressions were interchanged. Men could not be more desperately in earnest than Hunter, Shackelford, and Streight, but each one seems to be sailing his own craft regardless of the others.

THE GREENBACKERS.

A HODGE-PODGE OF FIATISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—The National Union Greenback Convention, which has held three sessions here to-day, had nearly 300 delegates present. These for the most part looked like professional men or well-to-do farmers. They represented nearly every State in the Union, and are among the chief exponents and representatives of the cause they uphold in the districts which they hail from. Among them were the following well-known Greenbackers: M. M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, of the La Crosse *Democrat*; Samuel Hill, of Providence, R. I.; Ralph B. Hoyt, of Indiana; Dr. Chesley, of New Hampshire; C. J. Beattie, of Chicago; B. B. Bishop, of Brillion, Wis.; Perry H. Talbot, of Arkoe, Mo.; B. J. Chambers, of Texas; Y. C. Barry, of Kent, O.; Judge Maguire, of La Crosse; J. M. Porter, of the Lansing (Mich.) *Sentinel*; Dr. Goodwin, of St. Louis; J. C. Cabeen, of Illinois; Charles Davidson, of Georgia; M. Givens, of Texas; and C. M. Jackson, of Jefferson, Ia.

THE NATIONAL GREENBACK LABOR PARTY

had several delegates on hand working to secure an adjournment of the Convention to Chicago. Between these gentlemen and the delegates of the Union Greenback Labor party there seemed to exist a bitter and intense rivalry. "Brick" Pomeroy and Hugo Peyer belong to the latter wing, and before the calling of the Convention to order both expressed a determination to nominate candidates before an adjournment was called. Pomeroy was very strong in his expressions on this point, and said that if the members of his party did not do their duty he would not move another step to further the cause he had so long advocated. The proceedings of the day were chiefly preliminary and many droll events occurred. The Chairman read a letter from Mary Dana Shindler, of Texas, and presented a photograph of her to the meeting for inspection. A vote of thanks was extended the lady for her letter and the good words it contained. Then the Chairman said that he thought it would be a good plan to

PASS AROUND THE HAT,

and secure money enough to pay the running expenses of the Convention. Messrs. Preyer and Goodwin passed the hat, and raised a dollar more money than was necessary. "Brick" Pomeroy, the leading spirit of the occasion, did a great deal of work among the committees. When called upon for a speech, with a good deal of long-sightedness, and for the purpose of creating a small boom, he had an oil-painting carried and placed on the platform. He aided in its transportation, and as he pointed to it the assemblage rewarded him with a hearty round of applause. The painting represented the right arm of a laborer holding a star-spangled banner which was floating to the breeze. In the middle of the flag was a brand-new $1 greenback. Pomeroy made a speech, and declared he wanted no office. The day was full of just such episodes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The National Union Greenback Labor Convention met in the Masonic Hall at noon, and was called to order by Hugh Preyor, of Ohio, Secretary of the National Executive Committee. Twenty States were represented by about 250 delegates. Lafayette Chisley, of New Hampshire, was made temporary Chairman. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, but, the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, Mr. Talbot, of Missouri, and Hugh Preyor, of Ohio, addressed the Convention by invitation. Among other things, Mr. Preyor stated this wing of the party has now nearly 10,000 clubs in good working order, and claimed 2,000,000 Greenback voters in the country.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported 212 delegates present from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Arkansas, West Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Colorado, Mississippi, Texas, and New York.

LETTERS.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and during the absence of the Committee M. M. Pomeroy addressed the Convention, and letters were read from Mary Dana Shindler, of Texas, urging the Convention to be true to its principles and put good and true men in nomination, and from Britton A. Hill, of St. Louis, advising the Convention to adjourn to Chicago and unite with the Convention to be held there in June.

Mr. Pomeroy brought on the platform a finely-executed painting in oil of the American flag, across the stripes of which was printed a fac simile of a one dollar greenback note pierced by a bayonet. This brought the Convention to its feet, and there was the most boisterous cheering and waving of hats for several minutes. When order was restored

MR. POMEROY SPOKE,

giving the origin and history of the greenback, the work it performed during the War, and told how since then it had been destroyed in the interest of the bondholders, and wrought impoverishment to the masses of the people. He also gave the origin and growth of the Greenback party, especially the progress of this wing of the party, which now has over 8,000 regularly chartered and organized clubs in actual existence. He had issued charters to these clubs, and done a great deal of work in organizing the party, but now he must resign his position as an organizer and turn the work over to the others. He did not mean by this that he withdrew from the party, or that he would lessen his exertions in behalf of the cause, but he had given most of his time and considerable money to bring about the present results, and he must now turn his attention to replenishing his purse and improving his material condition. He urged them to prosecute the work before them vigorously, to place only active, earnest men in position in the clubs, and to nominate a candidate who would carry their banner, if not to victory, to place it well to the front. He was loudly applauded.

The Convention then voted thanks to Mr. Pomeroy, Hugh Preyor, Dennis Kearney, and to Representative Weaver and other Greenback Congressmen.

OFFICERS.

J. S. Hally, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Ralph E. Hoyt, of South Bend, Ind., for President, seven Vice-Presidents, and George W. Brewster, of Iowa, for Secretary, with two assistants.

The report was adopted. Mr. Hoyt, on being escorted to the chair, made a brief speech in which he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, denounced in strong terms the old parties as opposed to the welfare of the people and aiming to build up a great money power. He referred to President Hayes as the political thief of Ohio, who holds his office by virtue of grand larceny, and closed by urging harmonious and dignified action on the part of the Convention.

A Committee on Resolutions and one to receive all letters, communications, and documents, were appoined.

Mr. London, of Missouri, representing twenty-three Greenback editors, delegates to the Convention, desired to read resolutions opposing all division and schisms in the party, and recommending an adjournment of this Convention to Chicago June 9, that a conference with the National Greenback-Labor Convention which assembles there on that day may be invited, with a view of uniting the whole party in one Convention.

This met with determined opposition, some members saying it should go to the Committee on Letters and Communications, while others wished to squelch it at once.

The Chair ruled it could not be read without a suspension of the rules, and a motion to that effect was made by Mr. London, which was tabled by a vote of 74 to 39.

This matter disposed of, and the Committee on resolutions not being ready to report, the Convention went into an election of a National Executive Committee.

NOMINATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—At the evening session of the Greenback Convention, a platform was adopted, and Stephen B. Dillaye, of New Hampshire, was nominated for President, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice-President.

Considerably after midnight a resolution was adopted that when the Convention adjourned it would adjourn to meet at Chicago June 9, and a Special Committee of one from each State was appointed to meet there at the same time. The Convention was still in session at the closing of this report.

THE GERMANS.

THEY WILL NOT SUPPORT GEN. GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—Maj. William Kauffmann, editor of the *Anzeiger*, the German Republican newspaper having the largest circulation of any in Ohio outside of Cincinnati, this afternoon gave for THE TRIBUNE interesting information on the status of the German vote in this State on the Presidential question. "My paper," said the speaker, "has just declared itself against Grant under all circumstances. If that man is nominated we cannot support him. Any other Republican candidate we shall uphold to the best of our ability, for we are Republican to the core."

"And this, I understand, is the feeling of most of the Germans?"

THE SENTIMENT ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

"Yes, they are almost unanimous in this sentiment. I sent out circulars against a third term inclosed in our paper, and without any exertion the carriers returned 1,300 signatures within a few days. More are constantly arriving, and written on many of them are remarks like the following: 'No Grant for me,' 'We will not have Grant,' 'Gen. Grant shall never receive my vote,' and many other similar statements. A majority of the Germans here would like to see Sherman the nominee, but we would prefer Blaine, or any one, in fact, except Grant. In the country it is just the same way. Farmers when they come in to pay their subscriptions—and there have been a great many here since Jan. 1—say they are against Grant."

MEANS DISASTER IN OHIO.

"With the heavy German vote, to have Grant for the nominee must mean disaster in Ohio?"

"So it appears to us all. It is difficult to say what the German vote is in this State, as it is so greatly scattered and mixed, but I should fix it at between 70,000 and 80,000. Of this number, about three-fourths, or more, are naturally Republicans and cast their ballots with that party. By examining the vote of different sections where the Germans are particularly strong, for various years, it will be seen that Republican success in the Buckeye State has been mainly dependent on the German element."

HAMILTON COUNTY.

In corroboration of what he had just said, Maj. Kauffmann produced for me a copy of the recent reports of the Secretary of State, and made some comparisons on the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards of Cincinnati, where the Germans are very numerous.

"Hamilton County," continued the gentleman, "is a better one on which to make comparisons than Cuyahoga, as in this section the Germans are mixed in everywhere with people of other nationality. If Grant is made the Republican candidate, I should fear for many other States besides Ohio, for this feeling among the Germans extends a great ways. Now, Wisconsin, for example, has a population that includes numerous Germans and Scandinavians. The latter, I understand, feel about as the Germans do relative to Grant. Wisconsin is often a close State. In Minnesota the feeling is the same, although

THE DISAFFECTION

there would not be so apparent on account of the State being so heavily Republican. Let me say that I know the German Republicans to be sincere when they state that they will not vote for Grant if he is nominated, and the reason for their intention is plain. The Germans arrive in this country with the experience upon them of a military, despotic Government, and in a third term for a President of the United States they see the danger of Imperialism much more vividly than a native-born American would. Nor should they be laughed at on that account. One can tell them that Grant would make a good President, but it makes no difference; the feeling against a third term is too deep-seated to be driven away so easily. Many are confident that if Grant enters the White House again he will never leave it. After the third will come a fourth term, military rule, and then Imperialism."

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

"What do the Germans think of the Conventions held in Pennsylvania and New York?"

"Just so much more evidence that force, and not the will of the people, are to be made to rule if possible. The manner in which Conkling and others behaved in their endeavor to foist Grant forward has tended simply to render the Germans more positive against him, for such operations do not meet their approval. Here," turning to a copy of Sunday's *Anzeiger*, "are some emigrant statistics. Of the foreigners who came to this country from 1870 to 1879 there are 546,893 Germans. Now fully three-fourths of these are men of the best ages, from 20 to 30 years. There are by this time a great many voters among our German population who never heard much of Grant's military exploits, and who care little about them. These men would be especially strong in their opposition to Grant as a third-term candidate, while any other Republican they would be apt to support."

ILLINOIS.

A CLUB FOR PALMER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.—The "John M. Palmer Club of 1880" was born to-night, pursuant to the announcement made in the dispatches a few days ago. About thirty active and ambitious members of the young Democracy of the city assembled despite the storm and participated enthusiastically in the ceremonies. Mr. C. C. Brown called the meeting to order, stating that its object was to take the preliminary steps towards forming an organization to secure the nomination of J. M. Palmer as President, at the Cincinnati Convention, and adding that there was no man mentioned for the nomination on the Democratic ticket so eminently fitted as he for the position, or who would arouse more enthusiasm all over the country. Charles Rice was called to the chair, and, after a general interchange of opinion upon the question of organization, J. F. Wolgamot, G. W. Crodell, Frank Reisch, Frank Stratton, John C. Snigg, John C. Lanphier, and C. C. Brown were appointed to draft a constitution and prepare resolutions setting forth the objects of the club. Adjourned until Tuesday evening. Those present say that the club will then have 300 members. They also propose to immediately organize similar clubs throughout the State, and do all in their power to cultivate a healthy and vigorous boom for their chosen candidate, who may, therefore, be considered as fairly started upon the Presidential track.

THE DEMOCRACY.

SAMMY DENIES, OF COURSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A reporter of the *Evening Post* visited Mr. Tilden's house, No. 15 Gramercy Park, this morning, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the editorial article published in the Washington *Post* to-day, which declares that at a meeting held at Mr. Tilden's house, on Saturday last, he announced positively that he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination, was correct. A member of Mr. Tilden's household said, in substance: "It has not the slightest foundation in fact; there was no meeting of Mr. Tilden's friends in this house, or in any other house, on Saturday night, and Mr. Tilden certainly made no such announcement as he is credited with making in this dispatch."

IOWA.

WORKING UP A GRANT BOOM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 2.—Evidence that a political cabal to promote Grant's candidacy exists in Iowa is accumulating. The plot to overthrow the will of the people received its inspiration from Washington recently. The friends of a certain Iowa Senator are the originators of the Grant movement. The same clique but a short time ago professed to be enthusiastic for Blaine. The utterances of his friends indicate that Senator Allison favors the scheme. But, whether this is true or not, his henchmen at least are fostering it. The plot is not yet matured. Meanwhile the Senator's co-workers are hedging on their previously-expressed preference for Blaine. They declare Blaine to be weakening, and Grant's nomination inevitable. Evidently they have been "seen" in the interest of the ex-President. Their action does not surprise the people of Iowa, who have long ago become inured to their disreputable machinations. The manipulators of the Iowa machine aim to be on the winning side regardless of popular sentiment in the State. The editor of the Dubuque *Times*, a prominent member of the ring and Senator Allison's especial champion, who, ten days ago, editorially announced that the Iowa delegation would be unanimous for Blaine, now, undoubtedly influenced by Washington dictum, by implication retracts that statement. The retraction is unique. He says:

"While we acknowledge an admiration for Blaine greater than for any other public man, we cannot shut our eyes to the remarkable qualities of Gen. Grant; nor is it wisdom to base any calculation on the General as second in strength to any other candidate."

The intention of this political cabal throughout the State is to thus pave the way for a suppression of the popular will. The cue to this procedure has undoubtedly emanated from Washington. Several of the politicians of the ring returned from Washington a few days ago, and they immediately avowed hostility to Blaine and adhesion to Grant for the Presidency. The machine will now labor incessantly to secure a Grant delegation from the State to the Convention. If it succeeds it will be a perversion of the true intent of Iowa Republicans to subserve the aims of a clique of political hucksters. The Republicans of this State are overwhelmingly for Blaine. No amount of sophistries enunciated by the machine demagogs can alter this obvious fact. Why, then, is it not in this State "wisdom to base any calculation on the General as second in strength to any other candidate"? It is even asserted by this stripe of politicians that Grant is the only candidate named that can be elected; that the people are for him, and the politicians for Blaine. The former assertion is manifestly absurd, and the absurdity of the latter is peculiarly exemplified by their advocacy of Grant's candidacy. The ex-President is unquestionably the weakest candidate that could be nominated. The antagonism to a third term existing among the German voters of the country would, particularly in the doubtful States, compass his defeat. The claim of the necessity for a "strong man" urged in favor of Grant's candidacy is puerile, as the Republican party possesses a number of leaders that would prove equally strong in case of an emergency. If the "strong-man" cry is applicable favorable to the General's candidacy, it is equally so to the candidacy of Blaine, Garfield, Edmunds, or Windom. With this claim disposed of, the foundation of the Grant candidacy is removed, and nothing but the gauzy superstructure of a selfish ambition remains. The Republican party has amply recognized the General's services to the Nation, consequently he has no longer a shadow of a claim upon it in the line of political preferment. The brilliancy and versatility of James G. Blaine, besides his legislative services to the party, entitle him to the Presidential succession. If the preference of the Iowa people is correctly represented by her delegation to the Convention he will receive its undivided support on every ballot.

SNAGSBY.

THE HAWKEYE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 4.—The Hon. Ed Campbell, Chairman of "The Great Unwashed" Central Committee, has concluded to have the annual "experience-meeting" earlier than usual, and has named April 7 and Burlington as time and place. Last year they tried Missouri River water, and this time they will see what virtue there is in the Mississippi. The Democratic Conventions of Iowa are opened with prayer. When they met here three years ago Edward exhorted at length. He wanted the same God that saw the Children of Israel pass safely and dry-shod through the Red Sea to be with them and see John Irish safely seated in the Gubernatorial chair. And their prayer this year will probably be that Sam Tilden be safely boomed along over the course to the White House. Imagine Chaplain Campbell on his marrow-bones before that august, bald-headed assembly (Ed is the leader of Old Democracy only), saying: "O Lord! have mercy upon us miserable sinners. We have done many things we ought not to have done, and we have left undone many things we ought to have done. We realize our unworthiness, and acknowledge it before Thee, but I'll be cussed if we will admit it to anybody else. I know that Jim Blaine has this State 'by the ears' and will walk off with 60,000 or 70,000 majority. But I don't care for that. I want Thy aid in getting the nomination for Uncle Sammy Tilden. We must again resort to 'anything to beat Grant.' Some of these Black Republicans call Uncle Sammy 'Old Usufruct,' but I know him to be a nice man. And just between you and I, O Lord, and these beloved brethren, Sam has the ready cash, plenty of it; and if you will help him up to the Presidential Mansion, or even get him nominated, he will build a thousand edifices that will redound to Thy glory. We don't want to bribe you, O Lord, but will give any bonus desired. Sammy is a good man for President; he is a good mathematician, and can cipher out big sums much quicker than John Sherman. Preside over our deliberations this day, and keep us from going astray, but, above all things, give us Sam Tilden."

After this earnest supplication Irish will commence to pump the bellows of the political organ, Gallant Harry Trimble will finger the —keys, and Ed will start up that good old tune, "Yes, we'll gather at the river (?)."

IOWA REPUBLICANS

are happy and solid for Blaine. A vote to-day in this State would show that Blaine is the choice of the Republicans over all others three to one. There is no name that so fills the people of Iowa with enthusiasm as that of James G. Blaine. His course for the past ten years has met their hearty approval as a rule, and they have faith and confidence in him, and believe his service to the country entitles him to the office. There is in Iowa a great deal of foreign element. The Germans in particular are very strong, and to Gen. Grant's nomination they are unqualifiedly opposed, and will not vote for him if nominated. They are nearly all Republicans, but will not submit to anything that borders on the manner of foreign rule. A continuance in office has no charms for them. Washburne and Sherman have many admirers, but may be counted out when it comes to a choice, for that belongs to Blaine, and Blaine alone."

UNEASY.

THE THIRD-TERMERS FRIGHTENED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—The following is a copy of a letter personally received by the Hon. R. C. Parsons, of the *Herald*, from a prominent gentleman at Washington:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1880.—MY DEAR SIR: If I can judge of the present situation, I think that the managers of the Grant boom are in trouble. I believe that they are worried over the absence of spontaneity for the support of their candidate, and that he will not allow his name to be used before the Convention. They certainly have had no comfort out of Pennsylvania, and they are not at all happy over New York, where they confidently claimed a majority of 300 out of 400 for Grant, and now they have just 37,—or, in other words, instead of a three-fourths majority they have a one-twelfth!

I believe, from what I see and hear, that Cameron, Conkling, and Logan are very uneasy as to the attitude of Gen. Grant when he shall have become fully acquainted with the inside and whole history of the Harrisburg and Utica Conventions. There is one thing very clear to me now, and that is the fact that Grant will not do any better in Illinois than he has in Indiana. The delegates, 730 of them, to the State Convention of Illinois are elected on the basis of one representative for each 400 Republican votes cast at the last State election. This gives the Blaine men in the strongholds of the party, where they are in a big majority, the inside track, and those districts in the southern part of the State, all Democratic, and more or less under Logan's control, a back seat.

When it becomes plain to the Grant managers that they cannot get Illinois, I believe that they will withdraw his name, and this will take place before the meeting of the State Convention, May 19, at Springfield. When the Grant men throw up the sponge, I am inclined to think that all attempts that they make in order to bring in a dark horse will fail. The contest will be square between Blaine and Sherman.

ANTI-GRANT.

THE BOOM OF THE OLD RING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., March 1.—The first month after Grant's return I was quite a Grant man. The magnitude of his reception I thought uncalled for, in fact objectionable on the part of the people, and its acceptance on his part in decided bad taste. However, I was disposed to be charitable, and half persuaded myself that it was suggestive of his hold upon the hearts of the people. The general tone of Southern sentiment seemed encouraging, and the hearty and apparently sincere participation of leading Democrats in the public demonstrations, all seemed to point to Grant above all other of our public men as the one most likely to be acceptable to the conservative element North and South. Perhaps I may as well say here that I was from the first an extreme Republican, and so continued up to the close of Grant's first term. I did not vote for him the second time, neither did I vote for Greeley. My objection was not so much to Grant personally as to the selfish, and what I believed to be corrupt, "Ring" (chiefly Senatorial) which so successfully "bulldozed" the whole Republican Administration as to reduce it to a position of humble submission to their selfish and arbitrary dictation and rule. Conkling, Cameron, and the lesser lights of the ring were literally the "little tyrants of the field." And to the tyrannical and selfish rule of that Ring, and the corruptions which either originated in or were permitted under it, may be credited the Republican defeats and Democratic victories which followed. I did not then, and I do not now, hold Gen. Grant to a very strict responsibility in the matter, and while he doubtless consented to, I doubt if he ever approved of, this self-constituted "power behind the throne." My opinion has been—and I think the formation of his first Cabinet justifies it—that his desire at the outset of his civil administration was to cut loose from the political wheel-horses of the party and to substitute a people's for a party administration; but he found in those old party wheel-horses a more formidable adversary than Gen. Lee, and one whose flank movements in the wilderness of politics threw his world-renowned exploits of the summer of '64 entirely in the shade. Holding in their hands the distribution of spoils and places, it is no wonder this Senatorial oligarchy were enabled to establish a "machine" whose ramifications extended from the centre to circumference of the Nation, with satraps in every State, and fuglemen at every four corners. And they run that "machine" with a right royal hand, until the forbearance of the intelligent and independent element in the Republican party was exhausted, when the great foot of the people was placed upon and smashed it. With the close of the second term the Senatorial Ring were invited to take back seats (some of them so far back as to be invisible to the naked eye). Grant went abroad.

The retreat of the Ring and advance of the Southern "Brigadier" was the signal for the reappearance at the front of the conservative and independent Republicans in their several States and communities. National unity rather than party ascendency seemed to be the prominent idea. With the near approach of the Presidential campaign they began to cast about for a standard-bearer. Opportunely, perhaps accidentally, Grant arrived at San Francisco. The giant boom rolled from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The "noise and confusion" were deafening, and the smoke of cannon darkened the air. Gradually the thunder of artillery and strains of martial music died away upon the distant air, and, as the clouds of powder-smoke ascended and mingled with the azure depths above, there were revealed the forms of Conkling and Cameron, strutting upon the stage with lordly air and swelling nostrils, shouting exultingly, "This is our boom!" Straightway the multitude paused; wise men looked sad, and the prudent became thoughtful, and, turning one to another, they began to inquire, saying, "Is not this the boom of the 'Old Ring?'" Important question!

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

THIRD-TERMISM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PEOTONE, Ill., March 1.—There is one thought connected with this "third-term" business that I think should be made more prominent. There is no doubt but the President of the United States can use his position and influence, if he is so disposed, to an almost unlimited extent, in favor of his own reëlection. We did not see any of this influence exerted towards the close of Grant's second term, because his own expectations in regard to the matter were not then excited, and the well-settled practice and sentiment of the country forbid such a thought. Nor do we see anything of such an influence at work now, for the good reason that Mr. Hayes stands pledged before the country for one term only. But suppose we had, at any time in our future history, an ambitious and crafty man filling this high office, with the fact before him that he might be a candidate for this office, not only a second, but a third, or even a fourth, term, and where would we find a man who would fail to use all the patronage in his hands to secure his own reëlection? If we break down the present long-established rule, there will henceforth be no limit as to terms, and no end to intrigue in order to continue in power the man who may work his way into power. We might endure such a state of things, provided the man in power were a good, honest Republican; but, suppose a Democrat, with all the traits peculiar to that class of men, should work his way, by fraud or otherwise, into the White House, where would be the hope of ever getting him out so long as soul and body would hold together?

I do honestly think our Republican friends ought to forbear, and not press Gen. Grant upon the party again. He has had honor enough. I want to vote for our next President. Although the Slavery question may be said to be a dead issue, yet there are many questions growing out of Slavery that are not dead. I commenced voting against Slavery in 1840, and I want to continue voting in the same direction, until every question growing out of that issue becomes as dead as a door-nail. I fear I cannot do this if Grant is nominated. I did not even vote for him a second time cheerfully. If he is pressed upon us a third time, I fear I shall break down entirely, and not vote at all. I am for Mr. Blaine.

Please work up this thought, and give it more prominence in THE TRIBUNE. R. W. FRENCH.

A VOICE FROM INDIANA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., March 3.—At our District Convention at Laporte, a leading Grant man said "that they did not pretend that Grant could carry Indiana, and that he did not doubt but Washburne could; but they were for Grant because Conkling could carry New York for him." How very refreshing and cheerful such a campaign would be in this State, admitting in the start that the head of the ticket would be defeated, when every sensible man knows that the head of the ticket would take with it the State, Congressional, and Legislative ticket. From the best attainable information, this State is as sure to go Republican as any of the Western States if we have Blaine, Washburne, or Edmunds for Presidential candidate. Doubtless Conkling, Cameron, Logan, and a Solid South can crush the Republicans in Indiana by nominating Grant; but, before they do that, I would like to have them tell us how they expect to carry the State of New York over 25,000 Scratchers and 40,000 Republican Germans who will not vote for Grant? It is well known that at least 10,000 hard-money Democrats voted for Foster in Ohio last fall, yet his majority was only 17,000. How will they carry Ohio, when it is known that at least 20,000 German Republicans will not vote for their candidate? How do they intend to carry Wisconsin, where 25,000 Republicans say they will not vote for a third-term candidate? In my opinion the Republicans of those States would be as effectually crushed as we in Indiana.

It is said that "Grant never goes back on his friends," and such seems to be his character. His best friend, and the man that made him, is the Hon. E. B. Washburne. By saying one word Grant could make that friend the next President of the United States, with the approval of every Republican in the Nation. Will he do it, or does he consider himself under obligations to carry out his contract with Conkling, Cameron, and Logan? Conkling and Cameron have performed their part (after a manner), Logan is trying to do his part in Illinois, and Grant his. He has gone far enough south so that he can come back through the Southern States and get up a little "boom" for the colored population, to bring him some delegates to coöperate with the gentlemen from New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Is the above program, or the will of the people, to govern the Chicago Convention? M. F. SHUEY.

GRANT'S NOMINATION DANGEROUS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ELKADER, Ia., March 1.—We think Gen. Grant deserves well of the people for his eminent services as a soldier, but to elect him again as President would be bad and dangerous as a precedent. The unwritten law of this country is against it. Vermont has instructed for her favorit son, Edmunds. He is the ablest lawyer and statesman to-day in the United States Senate. He is our first choice for President. We expect to support the nominee, whoever he may be, but hope it will not be Grant.

S. T. & C. H. WOODWARD.

ONE OF MANY THOUSANDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PANA, Ill., March 1.—Conkling, Logan, and Cameron may force the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term by the use of the machine, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* may call those opposed to a third term "lunkheads"; but the above parties will find before they get through with their cut-and-dried program that there are thousands upon thousands of earnest and active Republicans in the land who will not under any circumstances support Gen. Grant for a third term, and I am one of them. BUSINESS.

ANYTHING TO BEAT GRANT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 1.—I am not ready to subscribe to the idea that any one man holds this country up by the tail, as it were; and, until I am ready, you can put me down as not favoring Grant for a third term. "Anything to beat Grant" at Chicago is my platform. Blaine first, Grant last, is what is the matter with

A CHICAGO DRUMMER.

RUBLIC OPINION.

BLAINE OR WASHBURNE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ROYAL CENTRE, Cass Co., Ind., March 3.—We are all Blaine men here, with Washburne for second choice, or any Stalwart Republican that may be nominated at Chicago except U. S. Grant. We know that we cannot elect him, as we cannot unite the Greenback Republicans on him, and that is considerable in this State. With Blaine or Washburne we will scarcely lose a National, and we have no assurance from him or any of his supporters that he will not have such scoundrels as Boss Shepherd, Babcock, Belknap, and he is the man that came so near defeating us in 1876. Why did he not put his foot down on the Mississippi plan, and sustain the Ames Government, when the Republican party was in the majority in both Houses of Congress, and the army under his control? But he let it go by default, and that gave the Brigadiers encouragement, and they tried it in other States under his Administration, and with success. What could Hayes do with both Houses of Congress against him? My belief is that if he should be nominated and elected, under his Administration and the men that he will call to his assistance in four years hence the Republican party will be blotted out. His friends' claims are that they want a strong Government. Well, so do I; but I want a man that will hold all we have, and not let the Brigadiers have it. Would it not be policy, if he should get the nomination by the machine, to let the election go by default, and be prepared to go into the canvass in 1884 without any stigma of a corrupt Republican Administration? J. A. M.

GALLAHAN AND LOGAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ROBINSON, Ill., Feb. 27.—A special dispatch dated Paris, Feb. 19, appeared in THE TRIBUNE representing me as having "an old grudge to pay the Logan machine," which I would pay with interest. I cannot conceive the purpose of the author of the dispatch unless it be to destroy harmony and promote discord in the Republican party. I have no grudges in politics. I oppose no man except in the interests of the Republican party. If I am not one of Senator Logan's favorits, that is a personal matter which I have no right, and no disposition, to parade before the public. Senator Logan prefers Gen. Grant as a candidate for President, and so do I. We are both Republicans, and there is no reason why I should antagonize him in politics. I have not even thought of pursuing the course indicated in the dispatch alluded to. E. CALLAHAN.

ANXIOUS TO MAKE A BET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 2.—In your "Political Points" I notice you publish an item from the Soldiers' Home, Montgomery County, Ohio., dated the 26th ult., that out of 1,500 Republicans (half of the inmates) only fifteen *will* vote for Grant. Now, I have never visited the above Home, but, having a great many comrades in that institution, I will have deposited any sum from $100 to $1,000 that the writer of the item was mistaken; and, more, I will bet that if Grant is nominated he will receive over one-half of the votes of the 3,000 inmates of the Home. Call at No. 4149 South Halsted street for further information and arrange bets, as I am in earnest.

J. M. FILLMORE,
4149 South Halsted street.

NOTES.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention to be held here on the 26th of May.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate delegates to the Cincinnati Convention has been called to meet at Lexington June 17.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

KILLED HORSE-THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—The singular case of a man charged with the murder of horse-thieves was presented at the St. Louis jail this evening, when United States Marshal H. N. Faulkinbury committed Martin V. Moody, a prisoner charged with a murder alleged to have been committed in Jackson County, Arkansas, in 1874. It is alleged that Moody murdered two men named Clifton and Scaggs, who were charged with stealing four horses from him. According to the story of the prisoner himself, he had four horses stolen, for which he offered a reward of $50. A man named James followed the two men above named, arrested them, and recovered the horses. As soon as the prisoners were turned over to the Sheriff's posse Moody paid the reward. That night the men were to have been transmitted to the county-seat, but they did not get there, and were never again seen. The murder is alleged to have been committed on the farm of a man named Barns, and Moody and a man named Steward are charged with the crime. Moody declares that he has no idea as to what the fate of the men was. He says that the matter was taken before the Grand Jury some time afterward, and a bill against him was ignored. He moved from Arkansas in 1879 to take charge of the Illinois farm of his father-in-law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., March 4.—A. N. Faulkinbury, Deputy United States Marshal of Newport, Ark., arrived here this morning with Martin V. Moody, whom he arrested at Palestine Grove, Lee County, charged with the murder of James Scaggs and Samuel Clifton, at Jackson County, Ark., in 1874. It appears that Scaggs and Clifton were arrested on the charge of stealing two horses from Moody and lodged in jail. Next day they were brought before a Justice of the Peace residing seven miles in the country, and, the trial not being finished, they were placed over night in the house of one Frank Barns, a relative by marriage of Moody's. That night the prisoners were taken out by a party of masked men and murdered. The investigation that followed failed to throw any light on the perpetrators of the crime, and Moody came to his father-in-law's, Carter Williams, Lee County, this State, some eighteen months ago, and has since resided on the farm. Williams owned property amounting to $35,000 in Jackson County, Ark., which he left, on moving North, in charge of a married son. The son dying, his wife took possession of the property, and Williams went down there last fall to recover it. Barns, who was at this time a widower, and a protégé of Williams, was at the time an accepted suitor of the elder Mrs. Williams, and he (Barns), espousing the cause of Mrs. Williams, met her father-in-law, Carter Williams, on the street, and killed him on the spot by disemboweling him. Since his arrest and pending his trial he informs against Moody, whom he claims was the man who murdered the two suspected horse-thieves. Moody says it is a family feud leagued against him, in order to dispossess him of the property which his wife inherits by right of next of kin, and he is fearful that he will be killed in Arkansas before he can get a trial.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—A special to the *Gazette* says: "G. Groseman and William Carson were found guilty to-day of the murder of Bernard Picker at Van Wert, O. Picker was murdered at his door one night in December last, and the murderers then tortured his wife by placing her feet to a hot stove until she told them where to find $1,500. When the men were arrested in Van Wert they shot the Sheriff and Constable, inflicting serious injuries on both. Daniel Harmon, tried with the others, was acquitted.

DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Standard Consolidated Mining Company has declared a monthly dividend of 75 cents per share, payable March 12.

FOREIGN.

The Russian Revolutionary Committee Warn Melikoff to Retire.

Moditsky, the Would-Be Assassin, Tried and Sentenced to Be Hanged.

The Emperor William Pays a Visit of Courtesy to the French Embassy,

And Indulges in the Most Cordial Sentiments Towards the French Nation.

Passage of the Irish Relief Bill in Committee of the English Commons.

RUSSIA.

PRECAUTIONS.

VIENNA, March 4.—Indirect accounts from St. Petersburg bear witness to the fact that extraordinary precautions were taken to preserve order in the city during the celebration of the Czar's twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. The soldiers of the garrison who were not needed in the streets were confined in their barracks. Mounted patrols scoured the town. The gas and water works, which had been threatened with destruction, were guarded by an impenetrable cordon of gendarmes, and every public building was protected by soldiers.

MELIKOFF WARNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—Gen. Melikoff has been summoned by the Revolutionary Committee to abandon his post of Chief of the Supreme Executive Commission within a week.

GEN. LAMANSKY.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Prof. Orbsky, just returned from the United States last night, at the residence of Gen. Lamansky, President of the State Bank, was entertained by a company of prominent savants. The Professor delivered an eloquent lecture, descriptive of the journey, and spoke in very eulogistic terms of the people whom he had met, and the manners, customs, and future prospects of the country. In conclusion, the Professor created something of a sensation by a very broad intimation that in the system of the New World Russia might find a satisfactory solution of the various problems with which she is so seriously perplexed.

GREATLY EXCITED.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the city is still greatly excited over the attempt made yesterday to assasinate Gen. Melikoff, and his residence has since been thronged with friends tendering congratulations at his preservation. One of the servants in Melikoff's household has been arrested, charged with criminal collusion in the attack on the General's life. The would-be assasin is a puny, wretched-looking little individual, of Jewish cast of countenance, and is believed to be a student belonging to the Minsk Gymnasia. He now feigns lunacy.

MODITSKY.

The man who fired upon Gen. Melikoff yesterday is a converted Jew named Moditsky. He has been tried and sentenced to-day, and will be hanged to-morrow.

Moditsky said at his trial that Gen. Melikoff would be killed by some of his comrades; that, although his own attempt had failed, a second, and, if necessary, a third attempt would be made.

MLODITSKY'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 4.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: Mloditsky, after judgment was pronounced against him, stated he was arrested in St. Petersburg in 1879, and deported to Insk, but escaped. When he heard his party was preparing a revolution for the second of March he resolved to go to St. Petersburg. Having heard of Gen. Melikoff's appointment, the Revolutionists ordered that nothing be done on the 2d inst., but the postponement of the revolution preventing him from getting money he resolved to kill Gen. Melikoff.

BEFORE ARRESTED.

A Berlin dispatch says: Mloditsky was arrested a week ago on suspicion of being connected with political intrigues, but was discharged for lack of evidence.

GERMANY.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

PARIS, March 4.—The *Temps* says: The Emperor William, on arriving at the French Embassy in Berlin on Monday last, expressed to Count De Saint Vallier his great pleasure at being there, and inquired particularly after President Grévy, saying: "I esteem him highly." The Emperor added: "Convey to Premier De Freycinet the assurance of my heartiest respect for his ability and firmness. It is a homage in which entire Germany will share. I must regret that Prince Bismarck is not here to say so with me. He is still a great sufferer." The Emperor said there was not a word of truth in the rumors of disagreement between himself and Prince Bismarck, and added that the latter, like himself, wished for peace, and nothing but peace, especially with France.

BISMARCK.

The Berlin correspondent of the Paris *Temps* writes that Prince Bismarck is anxious to retire from the Chancellorship provisionally for three or four months, and, if affairs are conducted more satisfactorily, retire altogether.

HOHENLOHE.

LONDON, March 4.—A Paris correspondent reports that Prince Hohenlohe had a long conversation with Premier de Freycinet, in which he laid stress upon the pacific character of his new appointment. He will stay in Paris until the beginning of April.

SELECT DINNER.

A Berlin dispatch says: Prince Bismarck gave a select Parliamentary dinner yesterday to the more prominent members of the Reichstag, including three Presidents. Prince Bismarck said his presence in the Reichstag tended to produce nervousness, and they could get on much better without him.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, March 4.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* says: The Government has proposed a plan for the settlement of the controversy with the Vatican. A bill will be introduced at the next session of the Diet modifying a single clause of the ecclesiastical laws. If the Pope recognizes this concession by stopping all resistance to the remainder of the laws, other undesirable clauses will be gradually withdrawn.

GRAIN IN RUSSIA.

A MEETING OF ODESSA MERCHANTS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—A meeting of the Odessa commission grain merchants was held here to-day under circumstances that are worthy the attention of Americans in the same business. The Odessa meeting will be supplemented by some official action in the premises in this city at an early day, perhaps to-morrow, and in Moscow subsequently, when the great Bear proposes to give a commercial squeeze to the American Eagle that at least means no love. It appears that at Tiflis and Poti large shipments of American grain have arrived for the relief of the famine-stricken districts throughout the deplorable Trans-Caucasian territory. Odessa naturally is the first to take up this subject, for the reason that she is the chief outlet of the immense grain regions of South Russia. Her trades and merchants have their "great first cause" in corn. And when Poti is fed by America, and only distant twenty-eight hours from Odessa, you can imagine the wrath of the latter's merchants, brokers, and their thousand retainers. "Why is this?" they exclaim. The Tiflis and Poti merchants, with a keen eye to bargains, margins, and profits, say, "American corn is cheaper." There's the rub. That's where the shoe pinches. Hence Odessa's commercial men cry aloud denunciatory and savage sentences in gruff Russ against the wicked intruder from the land of golden grain, and more golden eagles. Hence official St. Petersburg takes the topic in hand, and hence maudlin Moscow talks about "unjust competition." Of this we may hear more growls from the Bear, and in the meantime the Eagle spreads, or should spread, before "port dues on foreign grain-ships be imposed to kill competition."

GREAT BRITAIN.

IRISH RELIEF BILL.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Lords the Irish Relief bill passed through the Committee without amendment.

TERRIBLE DESTITUTION.

LONDON, March 4.—A correspondent on board the Government steamer Goshawk reports that the inhabitants of the Island of Innishark, County Mayo, are in a terrible state of destitution.

VARIOUS.

FRANCE WANTS PEACE.

LONDON, March 4.—Referring to the persistent warlike rumors current in a portion of the home and foreign press, the *Journal des Debats* declares that a Government in France, at the present time, which would declare war without imperious necessity and odious provocation, could not hold its own for a day against the indignation of the nation. Nay, more; a Government that should even be suspected of such designs would have the whole country arrayed against it.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The *Times* states that since the spring set in a considerable stir is apparent in emigration at Queenstown. The people of the rural classes are flocking thither and departing for America. The recent revival of trade in America and the arrival of large remittances from American friends are attracting people thither. It is anticipated that after Easter there will be an unusual rush of emigrants to the United States.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 4.—The grand serenade in honor of Gen. Grant was magnificent. Three hundred and fifty musicians were present. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated. The American colony gave a brilliant ball to Mr. and Mrs. Foster, attended by the Diplomatic Corps and most of the leading men of every nationality.

FIRES.

NEAR DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 4.—Lehrkind's brewery, about two miles below the city, was almost completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The total loss is estimated at about $24,000, on which there is an insurance of about $17,000. The building contained 7,000 to 8,000 bushels of barley and grain, and $4,000 worth of ice. The proprietor will rebuild at once.

AT CIRCLEVILLE, O.

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—The *State Journal's* special from Circleville to-night says the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway Depot was struck by lightning at an early hour this morning. The building and contents were burned to the ground. Loss $4,000, with small insurance.

A dispatch from Circleville says: The fire destroyed two coaches, eight freight cars and contents, furniture, plate-glass, and other valuable chattel property. Loss estimated at $40,000, which is probably high.

IN WINCHESTER, KY.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—At Winchester, Ky., yesterday, a fire originated in Martin's grocery and spread rapidly to the adjacent buildings, destroying the Boone corner, Mrs. Taylor's buildings, and Col. Thompson's block. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

AT SEGUIN, TEX.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 4.—A special from Seguin, Guadalupe County, announces the burning of Gallagher's furniture store, the Odd-Fellows' Hall, and the residence of Mr. O'Hara, the banker. Loss, considerable; insurance, one-fifth.

IN ST. CROIX FALLS, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—Cushing House, at St. Croix Falls, Wis., and livery-stable adjoining, burned to-day. Loss, $3,000.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 558 at 7:08 last evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 553 Park avenue, occupied by John Allen. No damage.

CANADA.

The Question of Parading on St. Patrick's Day in Montreal—Arrangements for the Reception of Parnell in Toronto—Drawbacks on Exports of Canadian-Manufactured Goods—Prince Edward Island and the Fishery Award—Shipping-Agents' Misrepresentations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 4.—The question of a procession on St. Patrick's Day has caused a split in the ranks of the Irish Catholics here. The Rev. Father Dow presided at a meeting of Irish Catholic representatives last evening. On motion it was resolved that on account of the Irish distress there should be no parade. This was first carried by a vote of 12 to 6. After a hot discussion the vote was then reconsidered, and on a vote of 10 to 8 it was resolved that the Irish societies simply walk from their homes to church and hear Divine service, dispensing with the usual parade. The resolution, which was carried, was moved by Mr. F. B. McNames, and seconded by Mr. Quinn, of St. Ann's Temperance Society. The liquor interest favored a procession.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 4.—Word has been received that Mr. Parnell will leave St. Louis for this city to-morrow morning. He will be met by Mr. Troy, President of St. Patrick's Society, at Hamilton, who will accompany him to this city. On his arrival here Saturday afternoon he will be met by the Reception Committee and escorted to the Rossin House, where an address of welcome will be read. A number of leading gentlemen have been invited to seats on the platform, and most of them have consented.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 4.—Government officers are still making experiments in gravity and fire-tests of American and Canadian coal-oil, and have fitted up a laboratory for this purpose, where they will be engaged for some time in the testing of oils and in furnishing such information to the Government as it may require to enable it to carry out the proposed regulations with respect to coal-oil. It is said that the Government will increase the standard of Canadian oil to 120, which is considered equal to American oil at 130.

The contract for carrying the mails from San Francisco to Victoria, B. C., has been awarded to Goodhall, Nelson & Perkins, for $14,724. It formerly cost the country $54,000.

A return has been brought down to the House of Commons, showing what drawbacks were allowed on goods manufactured in Canada in 1879 and exported, to whom paid, and a description of the goods. The total amount allowed was $7,029; and, with two exceptions, it was all on tin used for canning fish exported. The exceptions are $275 to W. Thompson, of Stratford, Ont., on oats manufactured into oat-meal; and $462 to L. Delap, of Annapolis, N. S., on material used for shipbuilding purposes exported.

Another return brought down contains the correspondence between the Provincial Government of Prince Edward Island and the Dominion Government relative to the former's claim to a share of the fishery award. The claims of Prince Edward Island may be summarized thus: (1) That two-thirds of the mackerel caught are caught within the three-mile limit, which were shown before the Commission to be the most valuable fisheries. (2) That the fruitfulness of the fisheries in the three-mile limit around the Island contributed materially in obtaining the large award. (3) The fisheries are a great source of wealth to the Island, the situation of which prevents its inhabitants from sharing in the benefits arising from the construction of great public works in the Dominion. (4) That the Island Government was a separate party to the Washington Treaty. (5) That the Island did not give up its right to a separate share of the award on entering the Confederation. (6) Previous to the Treaty of Washington, the Island fishermen enjoyed a monopoly of their fisheries, but now the Americans were admitted to share in their harvest. (7) That $1,250,000 is the Island's share, and should be refunded for its use.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 4.—The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society distributed $1,390 in relief during the past year, besides paying the passage of a number of destitute persons to Ireland.

The Rev. Father Dowd has announced that the St. Patrick's Day procession will not be omitted this year, as it is "a noble profession of faith," which would detract nothing whatever from any efforts to assist their fellow-countrymen struggling for life in Ireland.

Two Irishmen—one of whom is James Michael Gibbon—are now in Montreal begging for work, claiming that they were induced to come to this country under false representations of shipping agents of the Dominion Line in Dublin. They were told, they say, that there was plenty of work for them in Canada, and that the Government would provide for their wants until work was found. They were first sent on through Halifax as far as London, and were then brought back to this city. One of them says: "I would rather starve in the streets of Dublin than come here to starve in the streets of Montreal." This man has a wife and children in Quebec, and made his statement in a straightforward, fearless manner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 4.—The committee appointed by Parliament to report as to the best means to prevent accidents to brakemen on railways recommend that the top board be widened to thirty inches; that a rail three feet high be erected along the side of the cars; that a better coupling be adopted; and that frogs in yards be filled in.

Over 500 acres of ice have been taken from Kempenfeldt Bay, at Barrie, for export to the United States.

THOMAS RESIGNS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 4.—Theodore Thomas to-night tendered his resignation as musical director of the College of Music, and publishes the correspondence between the Committee of Directors and himself, in which he says he made demands for reform in the management which, as a musician, he regarded as essential. These were denied or willfully misunderstood. He could do nothing but resign.

PACIFIC MAIL CHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The private secretary of Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad and Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, confirms the report that the Pacific Mail gives up the China Line to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, including the steamers City of Pekin and City of Tokio.

ASSIGNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 4.—George T. Saulders, one of the heaviest merchants in Rockford Village, in this county, made an assignment to G. S. Simonds, of this city. It is said that the assets will not pay more than 50 cents on the dollar.

THE COURTS.

Condemning the Land for the Fort Wayne Depot.

A Marine Decision—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

GYLES FIRE-EXTINGUISHER COMPANY.

James F. Gyles was so unfortunate in 1877 as to invent an automatic car-stove fire extinguisher, to prevent railroad cars taking fire when they were suddenly upset, and since then his life has been a succession of disappointments. Being rather frugally endowed with this world's goods, he was compelled to look for somebody to help him by furnishing funds to manufacture his patents. By some means he met with one Frederick M. Atkinson, and an arrangement was made by which the latter was to furnish all the funds and to have half the profits. A stock company was then formed, with a capital stock of $20,000, complainant and Atkinson each taking 450 shares and Byron Andrews the remaining 100. No one paid anything on his stock, so the Company is not embarrassed by a plethora of funds. The railroad companies also evinced a remarkable want of interest in the venture, and the new Company is dying of inanition. Atkinson has failed wholly to keep his agreement as to furnishing money, and Gyles now asks that the Company may be dissolved, and Atkinson and Andrews enjoined from claiming any interest in the patent.

RAILROAD CONDEMNATION SUITS.

The Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company in seeking to buy up the necessary land for its new depot, etc., on Canal street, have been unable to come to an amicable understanding with some of the property-owners, and Wednesday began a suit against Robert J. Foss and E. J. Chapin to condemn the S. ½ and the S. ⅔ of the N. ½ of the S. ½ of Block 69 in the School Section Addition. Also another against D. W. Baker and Henry Baker to condemn Lot 3 and the N. 19 feet of Lot 4, Block 70, same addition; and a third against the National Life-Insurance Company and Barbara and Morris Bierce to condemn the W. 20.97 feet of Lot 17 in Charles Taylor's Subdivision of the N. ½ of Block 68, in the same subdivision. As to the first piece, the Company states it has been able to acquire title to an undivided half only, and cannot agree with the owners of the remainder. They have got the title to the fee of the second tract, but cannot agree as to the value of a leasehold interest. The land is wanted for the purposes of a right-of-way for main and side tracks, depot, and depot grounds and appurtenances required in operating the road.

PERJURY.

In the case of Grove vs. Mrs. A. H. Robinson, an order was yesterday made by Judge Tuley for the arrest of Charles Anderson for perjury. This was a suit to recover $2,000 which Mrs. Robinson and her son and a lawyer named T. J. Wells had, it was alleged, swindled the complainant out of. Judge Tuley held that all the defendants had a hand in the conspiracy, and a decree was accordingly entered against all. They asked for an appeal, and tendered one Charles Anderson as surety, who claimed to be worth $6,000 or $7,000, and scheduled a number of pieces of property. On examination of the property, however, it was found he did not own it, and the Judge accordingly ordered the would-be bondsman to be arrested for perjury.

A MARINE CASE.

Mr. Justice Harlan has just given a decision in the case of James R. Slosson et al. vs. the bark Jones. In this case a libel was filed for the sinking of the schooner Willis, owned by the libelants. A decision was given by Judge Blodgett dismissing the libel in favor of the respondents, whereupon the case was appealed to the Circuit Court, and heard last fall by Mr. Justice Harlan. In his decision he reverses that of Judge Blodgett and decides that respondent, the bark Jones, was in fault. The vessels were off Point au Pelee. The Willis was bound down with a cargo of grain, and the Jones was bound up with a cargo of coal. The Willis had the wind free, and the bark was close-hauled. The vessels discovered each other when some distance apart, it being a clear night. A collision ensued, the Willis was sunk,—a total loss. The value of the vessel and cargo was about $50,000. The decision orders the entering of a decree for the libelants for the loss of the schooner. Ray & Mitchell appeared for the libelants and Wirt Dexter for the bark Jones.

DIVORCES.

Margaretta V. Brown filed a bill yesterday against her husband, George De Witt C. Brown, charging him with drunkenness and desertion, and asking for a divorce.

Mary Spain asked for a divorce from Samuel S. Spain on account of his alleged cruelty and drunkenness.

Georgie Masterman is sighing to be single again, her husband, John T. Masterman, having deserted her in February, 1878. She only gave him two weeks more than the legal two years, and now she proposes to cut off his equity of redemption.

Married life has also lost its charms to Agnes Haase. She has enjoyed or endured twenty years of it, but her husband, Franz, is one of those peculiar men who strive to disguise affection by kicks and blows. Aggie is just short-sighted enough to doubt whether he has any affection left, and so wants to be allowed to earn her own living or seek another partner.

And Matilda Hall asks for the same decree against George Hall on account of his desertion.

Lastly, Alonzo Cary came in with a sad tale of how he married a girl named Althiere Oakley in January, 1878, but she left him just one month after. And he has come to the conclusion that she was not his affinity.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to Marie Ballrich from Charles Ballrich, on the ground of cruelty.

ITEMS.

The examination of law-students for admission to the Bar will be held this morning in the Appellate Court rooms. The Examining Committee consists of Judge Ira O. Wilkinson, D. L. Shorey, and John Lewis.

To-day is the last day of service to the March term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Loomis will commence the call of the common-law docket in the County Court Monday.

STATE COURT.

David Jones began a suit yesterday against George W. Estes, claiming $3,000.

A. H. Green filed a bill against Mary A. Jackson, E. G. Jackson, Andrew Jackson, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for $9,000 on Lots 8 to 18, inclusive, Block 32, and Lots 5 and 6, Block 33, in the Village of Hyde Park.

Thomas Lavdall brought suit for $2,500 against Peter Segler.

Augusta Luetka filed a bill against Harriet F. Frink, Henry F. Frink, Alexander Walcott, and others to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,000 on the south two acres of Lot 3 in Frink's Subdivision of the north 36¼ acres of the N. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 8, and the north 36¼ acres of the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 9, 39, 13.

A large number of the condemnation cases of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company were yesterday taken by change of venue from the County to the Circuit Court.

H. B. Galpin, administrator, sued Eliza Mitchell and Eliza Webster for $1,200.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Charles Spori, the will was proven, letters testamentary were issued to Catherine Spori, and her individual bond for $12,000 was approved.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

APPELLATE COURT—No call until Monday. To-day will be devoted to the examination of law students.

JUDGE GARY—586 to 652, inclusive, except 594, 614, 615, 617, 636, and 638. No. 72,854, City vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Peremptory call 761, 777, 782, 798, 803, 816, 825, and 826. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Chancery motions at 9:15 a. m.

JUDGE ROGERS—Several railroad condemnation cases. No. 1,519, Higgins vs. Monroe, still on trial, and good for all day.

JUDGE MORAN—94 to 100, and 108 to 120, inclusive. No. 92, Freeman vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—7 and 8. No 2 on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 14 on old calendar on hearing.

JUDGE JAMESON—Criminal Court—Nos. 978, 979, 991, 1,008, 1,020, 1,071, 1,072, and 1,073.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Condemnation cases Nos. 1,124 1,125, 1,126, 1,127, 1,128, 1,129, and 1,130.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—M. L. Leopold vs. S. R. Godfrey, $3,588.54.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—George Olson et al. vs. James Dunton, $1,053.42.—John Roder, Jr., vs. Frederick J. Miller, $2,258.36.

JUDGE SMITH—Peter Schoenhofen vs. Anton Smrcka, $374.48.—E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. James Couch, $8,400.40.—Marianna A. Ogden et al. vs. Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company, $42,854.79.—Henry Hemmelgarn vs. Louis Reitler, $1,323.55.—May Eppenstein vs. John Schiedt, $205.83.—Jabez Rayston vs. George M. Farnsworth, $31.18.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 4.—The following proceedings were had in the Supreme Court this day:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

7. City of Chicago vs. Potter Palmer; rehearing denied.
51. Beach vs. The First M. E. Church of Fairbury; leave granted to appellant to withdraw his record for the purpose of amendment.
24. People vs. Davis et al.; petition for rehearing denied.
4. United States Mortgage Company vs. Grose; leave given to file supplemental petition for rehearing.
8. Beemis vs. Stanley; petition denied.
3. Sheldon vs. Lewis; rehearing granted.
1. Chicago Planing-Mill Company vs. The Merchants' National Bank of Chicago; same.
59. Smith et al. vs. Dennison; motion denied.
2. Norton vs. Richmond; rehearing denied.
53. Slattery vs. Rafferty; motion denied to apportion costs.
29. People, etc. vs. Dulaney; leave given to amend petition for mandamus.
101. People vs. Masonic Benevolent Society; appearance of parties entered, writ waived, and cause at issue.

NEW MOTIONS.

1. Chicago Planing-Mill Company vs. Merchants' National Bank; motion to strike petition from the file.
49. Piper et al. vs. Jacobson, Receiver, etc.; motion to dismiss appeal.
62. Gage vs. Busee et al.; same motion.
73. Wood vs. The People ex rel. Huck; appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.
93 Munger et al. vs. Jacobson, Receiver, etc.; motion to dismiss appeal of Hatch.
98. Dodge, conservator, etc., vs. Cole et al.; motion by appellant for extension of time to file arguments.

Mulkey, J., cannot be present on account of sickness.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S.

Since Monday evening Maggie Mitchell has appeared in "Fanchon," "The Pearl of Savoy," "Lorle," and last night she gave the best assumption in her répertoire,—*Jane Eyre*, Currer Bell's heroine, familiar to all true novel-readers. A crowded house greeted the favorit, and the applause, generous and spontaneous throughout, brought her before the curtain at the end of each act. Miss Mitchell portrays the young girl who mutinies under grievous ill-treatment and injustice, with force and grace. In the first act she is striking and picturesque. Naturally and with judicious restraint she makes her occasional outbursts of anguish and affection as the governess at Thornfield, in her kindness to her old housekeeper she is simple, in her interview with the ladies her courteous scorn was exceedingly well done, and her scenes with *Rochester* were gracefully and winningly carried. The support was quite good, Mr. R. F. McClannin assuming the hypocritical *Blackhurst* unctuously, Miss Lettie Allan the rôle of *Georgina* commendably, Mr. Harris that of *Rochester* with the necessary gruffness, relieved by touches showing the man's true nature, and Miss Annie Mortimer that of *Mrs. Reed* in a satisfactory way. To-night "The Pearl of Savoy" will be given.

A TENOR'S TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The suit of Max Strakosch against Pietro Baccei was called in the Marine Court to-day. Strakosch swore that on Dec. 25, 1875, he engaged the defendant as first tenor at $800 a month for four evenings a week, and to pay $200 as his expenses from San Francisco to this city. The agreement was extended to Feb. 25, 1876, but on Feb. 9, when the opera of "Norma" was on the boards, and Mr. Baccei was advertised to sing, the latter refused, and Mr. Strakosch had to engage another at $100 a night for the remainder of the period. Mr. Strakosch said that every change of program diminished the receipts, and claimed damages from Baccei, for failing to keep his engagement, to the amount of $2,000. The answer put in on behalf of the refractory tenor was a denial that the agreement extended beyond Feb. 9, and an affirmation that it had been canceled by Mr. Strakosch. Mr. Baccei did not put in an appearance in court, however, nor any one in his behalf, and so judgment was given against him by default for the full amount.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

At Haverly's crowded houses continue to hear Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera; and the bright music and ludicrous language and situations call forth a large amount of enthusiastic approbation. As we have before stated, there is not much vocal ability among the principals in the cast. Miss Conron has a sweet, fresh voice, but it lacks strength; while Miss Joyce has a voice of some power, but wanting in expression. The chorus, however, makes up largely for other deficiencies, doing its work—and it has a good deal of work to do—with much vigor and very respectable effect. The acting is not notably excellent, but in some cases is fair, and in none is so bad as to merit serious censure. Altogether the entertainment is one more than ordinarily enjoyable.

THE OLYMPIC.

A few new songs are introduced this week by Tom Sayers, Dick Gorman, Miss Kate Castleton, and the other vocalists of the Josh Hart company. The entertainment is closed by something called a burlesque, entitled "Across the Plains in a Smoking-Car," in which a large number of characters appear, whose chief mission seems to be to kick up a row. Moderate audiences are in attendance, who look as if they were pleased with the show.

BEETHOVEN SOCIETY CONCERT.

The concert which was to have been given by the Beethoven Society on the 9th inst. has been postponed until the 23d, owing to the impossibility of obtaining the orchestra for the former date. The tickets for associate members will be ready on the 20th, 22d, and 23d, instead of the dates as originally published.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Nellie Morant, after a successful season's tour with Miss Adelaide Neilson, has returned to New York.—*New York Herald.* We hope Miss Morant will stay there.

A revival of Foote and Mathews' comedy of "How She Loves Him" is talked of at Wallack's Theatre. Messrs. Boucicault and Wallack will probably be in the cast.

Cyril Searle, who went to England with Rose Eytinge, seems to have fallen out of her good graces entirely, and now has an Australian engagement under consideration.

The Gaiety Theatre, Boston, is to be rebuilt during the summer. Manager Wentworth proposes to increase the pitch of the orchestra floor three feet, to reconstruct the parquet circle and balcony in horseshoe form, to erect boxes, and otherwise improve the convenience and appearance of the house.

It is said that Mr. A. C. Gunter's play, "The Soul of an Actress," produced by Miss Clara Morris in San Francisco, has been received with a great deal of favor there. His other drama, "Two Nights in Rome," which has been accepted by Mr. Wallack, must be reconstructed, it is said, before that manager will consent to produce it.

A Parisian publisher states in a letter to the journals that Sardou's "Daniel Rochat" presents striking analogies with a poem by Theodore Vibert, entitled "Martura, ou un Mariage Civil," published by him in August last, and hints that, as soon as Sardou's play is published, legal proceedings may possibly be taken to establish prior rights.

A benefit was given on Thursday at the New York Academy of Music in aid of the Irish relief fund. Mr. Edwin Booth has been the chief promoter of this affair, and he will take a very important part in the performance. Besides himself, Mr. Ole Bull, several members of Her Majesty's Opera, and many well-known actors have offered their services. The entertainment will be directed by Mr. H. E. Abbey.

Mr. J. H. Haverly, the New York *Times* says, has bought a half interest in Niblo's Garden, and the lease has been extended by the A. T. Stewart estate. Mr. Haverly and the present lessee, Mr. Gilmore, will be partners, the latter to be silent and to act as associate-manager, and the former to serve as active man of the concern. This new arrangement will begin on March 29, when the Mastodon Minstrels will begin a brief engagement.

According to a letter from London Mr. Henry Irving is the subject of considerable gossip at the clubs now, rumor having it that a breach of a serious nature has grown up between the tragedian and Lady Burdett-Coutts, his aristocratic and wealthy patroness. The cause of the trouble, it is said, is Miss Ellen Terry, who is now playing with Mr. Irving, and to whom he has transferred that single-hearted devotion which he once gave as an offering to his art.

At the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, salaries have been reduced on account of the managers' losses, Mr. Gemmill stating to a reporter that the first week of "The Galley Slave," the first week of "Wives," and the first of "Hamlet," were the only ones thus far this season which paid expenses, and Mr. Bunn saying that the management had been losing from $1,000 to $1,200 a week. The reduction was accepted by all the company except George Hoey, who has left.

A cry of "fire" disturbed the audience in the Union Square Theatre last Saturday afternoon. The alarm once given, a panic was almost sure to follow, and in fact most of those present hurriedly made their way out of the theatre. There was a great deal of excitement during a brief space of time, but this was allayed by Mr. Thorne and other actors, who managed to convince the frightened people that there was no cause for fear. Quiet was soon restored, holders of seats returned to their places, and the performance then went on.

DE LESSEPS IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Count De Lesseps and his party left this city for Washington on the 10 a. m. train to-day. After a stay of three days in Washington, the party will go to Philadelphia, where Mme. De Lesseps and her three children will remain, while the Count goes to Chicago and San Francisco, reaching New York again by the end of the month.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. George Muller Preaches on Faith in God.

The Work of the American Baptist Publication Society.

FAITH.

THE REV. GEORGE MULLER,

of Bristol, England, preached a sermon on "Faith" yesterday evening to a fair-sized congregation in the hall of the First Congregational Church, on the corner of Ann and Washington streets,—taking for his text Romans, viii., 28: "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them that are called according to His purpose."

St. Paul gave a special reason for his knowing this, because he knew also that God had in prospect for us that in the end we should conform to the image of His own dear Son. The love which God bore us was the same as that which He bore to His only begotten Son, and, this being the case, it could not be otherwise than that all things should unite together for our good. "Moreover," it was also said by Paul, "whom He did predestinate, them He also called; and whom He called, them He also justified; and whom He justified, them He also glorified."

It was essential to have full faith to appreciate fully the great love which God bears His children. The little word "all" in the text was full of encouragement. It was possible for many things to unite for our good, but the Holy Ghost went further than this, stating that there was not one single thing which befel us which did not work to our good. It might be said that surely out of ten thousand things one might bear harm with it; but the assurance was otherwise, and they might multiply ten thousand by ten thousand, and yet all would be found to work for good. For the Holy Ghost said "all," and this means what it said. It might happen that it might not be seen in this life that all things worked for our good, but it would certainly be seen in the next. Almost certainly, too, would the evidence be provided in this life of the truth of the promise.

In his own experiences as a Christian of fifty-four years he had found that things turned always out for his good. Ten years ago what he then believed to be the bitterest misfortune of his life happened; yet he knew at the time that it was intended for the best, though he was not then able to see how it was to do so. Eight years passed away, and two years ago he found, on coming to America, that that affliction had worked for his good, and so he could say of every apparent misfortune which he had experienced in fifty-four years.

The question then arose

WHETHER THEY LOVED GOD.

No one had a grain of natural love for God. We hated God naturally; were full of enmity against Him. The most amiable and loving persons, apparently, except they were regenerated, were full of hatred of God. The heart was desperately wicked and could be brought out of this state only by regeneration, which could only be gained through belief in the atonement. In this way the natural enmity of the heart was removed and we became justified and pardoned sinners. When this love of the Lord Jesus Christ was obtained by the reception of the Gospel and of faith in Him the enmity passed away forever.

The text did not say that all things worked frequently for good; they were working all the time for good. All the time the machinery set in motion by the wisdom of God was working. People felt trials because they failed to see that God was giving them in the affliction a blessing in the shape of a trial. If a person, to take a worldly view of the matter, were to get a $5 note for every cent he lost he would not mind how many cents he lost. If Christians were as wise as the men of the world they would, when suffering afflictions, feel that they were working for their good, according to the works of the Lord. He could praise God for all his afflictions because his eyes had been opened and he saw that the work of God was being done aright, and, where it affected him, for his welfare. He had often been asked by different Christians in the eleven countries which he had visited how he ascertained, when he was placed in perplexing and difficult circumstances,

THE WILL OF GOD

in the matter. For instance: A person wanted to know whether he should engage in business in Cincinnati or in St. Paul. His advice to such a one was to weigh the matter before the Lord, and to act as he believed would be most according to the will of the Lord. During the first fourteen years of his life he was very impatient,—hurriedly desirous of ascertaining what the Lord willed him to do in certain emergencies which arose. He had often left the matter to be decided by lot, after praying for God's guidance. The lot, however, never told him right, and, had he not been mercifully prevented from acting in accordance with the result by lot, he would have made some very serious errors.

For the last fifty years, however, he had been more patient, and had paid greater attention to learning what was the will of God through prayer and waiting. The heart of a Christian should be like a blank, so that God could write on it what He wanted. Christians should have no wills of their own, but should subordinate them entirely to the will of God. Having attained this condition of heart, they should ask God to teach them by His Holy Spirit through His work. They might find no direct precept, but could discover Scriptural principles for their guidance. Then, also, they might be guided by providential circumstances. For instance, a person might find himself in a position to accept or reject a place which he knew required the possession of greater physical strength than he owned, or a situation demanding the display of greater intellectual resources than his own, in which cases it would be his duty not to accept the positions for which providential circumstances made him unfit. Some time ago an Episcopalian clergyman told him that he had great difficulty in mastering languages. A few years later the same minister came to him and said he had an offer to go to China as a missionary, and asked his advice as to what he had better do. The preacher at once told him that inasmuch as he had already acknowledged to an insuperable difficulty in learning languages it would be unwise in him to place himself in a position where it would be necessary for him to learn one of the most difficult languages in the world.

Finally, after people had come to a decision, if their hearts remained at peace, it could be looked upon as an indication that

THEY HAD CHOSEN ACCORDING TO THE DESIRE OF GOD.

His own experience was that when this peace of mind had followed a duly-formed determination he turned out to have chosen well in every instance. Since 1814 he had taken pains to see that his own soul was in a happy state. In a place like Chicago, where everybody was very busy, this should receive especial attention. Even in working for the Lord one ought not to grow careless of his own soul. He himself had had much business,—for the past fourteen years he had received and answered 30,000 letters a year, in which work he had employed not less than nine assistants,—yet he never went to work until he had seen that his soul was happy. All the day long, then, with only one or two breaks, he attended to the work of his position, which he believed was as heavy as that accomplished by any one in Chicago. He believed he was enabled to accomplish this business through taking care every morning that he gave his soul a full meal of the good things of the Lord. They should remember that God looked at the quality, rather than the quantity, of the work which His children did for Him, as the quality was a true indication of the state of the worker's heart.

It was essential that Christians should have godly habits. People should fix a time as much as possible for prayer and the reading of God's Word. Circumstances at home might for a time interfere with these duties, but they should be taken up at the earliest moment. A portion of the earliest part of the day, when the mind was free from care and anxiety, should be given to these duties, and if it could not be done in any other way, people should get up a little earlier in the morning so as to begin the day with taking a little spiritual food. The Devil, knowing how much he was hindered by those who were in a spiritual state, would try to interfere with these duties and they should not be suffered to lapse. There were people who had unoccupied time on their hands, but they should not consider that that time was their own. Their bodies and their time, their gifts and their faculties, belonged to the Lord Jesus Christ, and their business and all their mental powers should be used to the praise and glory of the Lord, by whose precious blood they had been bought. Not only their souls, but their persons, their talents, and their purses had been bought by Jesus, and Christians should lay aside a certain amount of money for the work of Christ, which would not only increase their spiritual happiness, but would also increase them in basket and in store. How much they should give was not laid down in the Scriptures; it would be better, however, for all to give a little to begin with than nothing at all. It should be given regularly, and if it were found at the end of a year that God had prospered the giver more abundantly, then in proportion to the money given it would be easy then to give more.

What God expected in return for giving Himself to His children was, that they should give Him their hearts. If they could receive the largest fortune owned in the United States the gift would be nothing as compared with that made to His children by God. In connection with this they should never forget that, in return for God's condescension, they should surrender themselves to Him. They ought to have only one object in life—to live for God. Whatever they did should be done for His glory and honor. Every one should ask himself how many objects he was living for; if any one found that he was living for more than one, he should pray until all other object are removed but the only true one—the living for the glory, and honor, and love of God.

THE BAPTISTS.

THE REV. DR. MORGAN.

The second of the series of meetings in the interest of the American Baptist Publication Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The attendance was very small. The Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., of the Baptist Theological Seminary, read a very able paper on "The Duty of Baptists to Be More Intelligent Concerning Our Distinctive Belief, Our History, and Our Mission, and Ways of Promoting This Intelligence." The reverend gentleman said there was a more urgent need for a better understanding of the principles which underlie the Baptist religion. Baptists gloried in the fact that the Bible belongs to the people. If people understood the faith preached by the Baptists, they would love that faith much more than they did at present. Its advantages even were not understood. Its history was enriched by the blood of martyrs, and in its roll of honor it could count the greatest divines and the noblest men and women in the world. There should be a more aggressive spirit awakened, and a revival was needed that would reach the hearts of its members. Great praise was due the denominational press for its noble work, reaching, as it did, the homes of the people, and explaining the grand old doctrines of the Baptist belief. It should be one of the needs of the hour to place in every home a Baptist publication. The power of the pulpit was also dwelt upon, and the belief was expressed that it was wrong to ordain any man to the ministry who could not fulfill all the requisits for good, sound preaching. There was a lack of denominational teaching in the academies and colleges, and those existing needed strengthening. Every school under Baptist control should teach its doctrines and history. The speaker referred to the college-bred leaders of the Reformation, and argued that a college education should be more generally given to the young men now growing up.

MR. B. F. JACOBS

spoke at some length on "The Usefulness of Evangelical Literature as a Means of Grace." He thought there was something lacking in Sunday-school libraries that caused the apathy with which they were regarded. Books should be purchased which would interest the readers, and thus prevent children and grown people from going outside for reading material. He would like to see a reform in this matter, but he was at a loss to suggest the ways and means to accomplish the reform. Bad books were doing an incalculable amount of harm, and they should be met by a good, clean, and interesting literature in the Sunday-schools.

The subject was discussed by several gentlemen present, all coinciding in the views of Mr. Jacobs, but suggesting no remedy.

Dr. Griffith, of Philadelphia, pronounced the benediction, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE REV. G. J. JOHNSON,

Missionary Secretary of the Publication Society, last evening lectured in the University-Place Baptist Church. The weather was unfavorable, and the audience was not as large as it otherwise would have been. He took as his subject, "Our Country," and reviewed its growth and development. Starting with the colonies, and a population of $3,000,000, he traced its history down to date, predicting that with the same ratio of increase it would have a population in 1900 of 80,000,000, and 100 years hence of 500,000,000. He considered the country's resources as almost boundless, and that it contained enough territory susceptible of cultivation to feed the world. As great, however, as had been its growth, the Baptist Church, he said, had grown in a greater ratio, and he thought the indications were that the time would come when all of its people would be Baptists. He closed his lecture with an appeal for the support of the Society which he represents, and by announcing that he would lecture at the Second Church this evening, and at the Fourth Church to-morrow evening.

ANOTHER MEETING

in the same interest was also held at the North Star Church last evening. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hewitt of the Centennial Church, and the Rev. Dr. Griffith, Secretary of the Society of Philadelphia, on "The Sunday-School Work of the American Baptist Publication Society." The Revs. E. O. Taylor, W. H. Parker, C. Perren, and L. B. Fish, of Nashville, also spoke briefly upon the same topic.

MUST PAY UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 4.—John Wright, of Windsor, was killed by cars of the Canada Southern at Wyandotte Station in 1875, and had insurance policies on his life for $10,000. The companies refused to pay, and the case went to the courts in Canada, relatives bringing suit against the Sun Mutual and London Life Insurance Companies to recover. They defended in the first court on the ground that it was a case of suicide, but a verdict was rendered against them. They carried it up, and were again defeated. Finally, after several years of litigation, it was carried to the Canadian Court of Appeals at Toronto. J. B. Wright, of this city, one of the heirs, to-day received a telegram stating that judgment had been given approving the verdicts of the courts below against the companies for principal, interest, and costs. The claim was for $10,000; the interest amounts to about $2,000, and the costs taxed prior to its being taken to the court of last resort amounted to nearly $6,000.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—If Prof. Edison's electric light is going to supersede the use of gas, we are glad of it. Gas is the bane of our national existence. When hoarse with too much speaking, take Hall's Balsam. It is especially adapted to Congressmen, ministers, and the rest of mankind.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have Established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 389 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

478 FULTON-ST.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, all conveniences, with board; gentlemen preferred.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—BEDROOM AND PARlor. family and single rooms, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board for young gentlemen; day-boarders taken.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, $4 to $6 per week; without board, $2 to $4.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Down again; single room and board, $4 to $7. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50. Transients, $1 a day.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-st.—Well furnished rooms, with board, from $5 to $8 per week. Transients, $1.25 to $1.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF TWO OR THREE rooms in strictly private family; will be permanent and pay fairly for pleasant apartments. R 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders. Address, for one week, M 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM ON PARLOR FLOOR IN private family, or where there are but few boarders, for a young lady: North or South Side; easy of access to State-st. by street-cars. References given and required. Address with terms one day S 64, Tribune.

BOARD—BY MAN AND WIFE IN THE VICINITY of the Stock-Yards. Address S 51, Tribune.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY for a lady and her child 2 years old. Address with terms S 52, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE SELECTION OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO., KRANICH & BACH, AND W. P. EMERSON,
We have a fine stock of
W. W. KIMBALL UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Which can be sold for cash or monthly payments. Every instrument warranted for five years. Old instruments taken as part pay. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO GO TO PROSSER'S. He makes renting a specialty. For sale on commission instruments on easy terms. 215 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO 40-HORSE, FIRE-BOX BOILers. Address S 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOILER AND ENGINE EQUAL to 50 or 100 horse-power, with other machinery for a saw-mill. Pay cash or exchange good Chicago property. Address Box 42, Spencer, Wis., or call on A. E. GUILD, Jr., Room 10, 80 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND-HAND shaper and a small planer, both for iron work. Novelty Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD 160-ACRE FARM, splendid soil, 40 miles west of Chicago; clear of incumbrance; good to grow wheat, corn, or oats; wagon-road running through it; price, $5,000; will exchange same for good store and lot on business street in Chicago worth $5,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

WHAT WILL YOU TRADE FOR $11,000 INTEREST in the best woolen-mills in Illinois; no incumbrance. Address Box 61, Mason City, Ill.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, AND COPYRIGHTS OBtained by C. S. HARRISON & CO., Solicitors, Room 21 Reaper Block, Washington and Clark-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; fifteen years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
26x180 Michigan-av., near Van Buren-st.
5 lots Egan-av. or Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av.
25x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st., $1,325.
25x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., $1,125.
49x160 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., $1,000.
88x140 South Dearborn-st., near Forty-third, $30 per foot.
100x200 Lake-av., near Forty-fifth-st., $70 per foot.
2-story brick house, North Oakly-st., near Park-av., $2,200.
160 Fourth-av., with 2-story frame house.
2-story house with lot, Elizabeth-st., near West Indiana, $1,500.
50x150 with 2-story house, Oak-av., near Vincennes, $5,500.
2-story house with lot, Twentieth-st., near Wentworth-av., $1,600.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER Washington and Halsted-sts.:
62x118, corner Leavitt and Washington, with improvements, $6,250.
Two-story and basement brick on Park-av., near Leavitt, 30x100 lot, $5,250; very low, but must sell.
One of those fine stone-fronts on Ogden-av., near Washington, cheap, and two of those fine stone-fronts on Washington-st., corner Throop; a bargain can be had if sold now, or will exchange for other property.
Two stone-fronts on Ada-st., near Washington.
Two stone-fronts on Elizabeth, near Madison, $5,500 each.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET, CORNER WESTERN-av. and Fulton; a splendid building lot cheap; only $3,000.
50x100, corner Indiana and Oakley, with house, $3,000.
50x125, Adams, near Western-av., $45 per foot, on long time, 5 years.
50x200, on Monroe, near Leavitt, with good house, $6,000.
Good building lots on Jackson, Harrison, and Congress, east of Ashland-av., and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Halsted and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 97 WASHINGton-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front, two-story and basement and French roof, 3-rooms deep, $10,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Handsome stone-front, with 37-foot lot, one of the very best and most modern homes in Chicago, $15,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house near Thirty-second-st., very desirable, $13,000.
INDIANA-AV.—New brick house, with 27-foot lot, just now being beautifully frescoed, $9,000.

FOR SALE—$6,000—JACKSON-ST. (PAYS 8 PER cent now on $7,500); $600 rental; will bring $720 after May; best of tenants; desirable house and location; large lot; south front; two complete and distinct flats of six rooms, gas fixtures, bath and water-closet each; in superb order; covered stairs to a large, warm cellar, the laundry and fuel-rooms. Everything possible for health, comfort, and durability. Over $1,000 recently spent in improvements. A good home, and income besides. Next summer this will be the best through street on the West Side. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,750—JACKSON-ST.—DESIRABLE brick house, with D.-R. and K. on parlor floor; good cellar. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE east of and near Ashland-av., east front, 50-foot lot; ground worth the money; between Adams and Monroe-sts.
$4,500—Centre-av., complete home; good cellar, large barn, between same streets.
$7,000—Same, with double lot.
$5,000—Monroe-st., dining-room, parlor, library, and kitchen on first floor; furnace and gas-fixtures; double studded partition walls on brick cellar partition walls. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., NEAR THIRTY-third, two-story frame store and dwelling, with stock, fixtures, etc., $3,000. This is a bargain, and if not taken in ten days the building will be rented. GIBBS & CALKINS, 147 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—112 DREXEL BOULEVARD, A DEsirable two and a-half story brick, octagon front, all modern improvements; terms to suit; will sell for $4,200. Inquire of A. B. VAN COTT, 5 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH WATER-ST. LOT AND Michigan-av. property belonging to the estate of F. Binz, deceased, will be sold to-day (Friday) at 12 o'clock m. at the west door of the Court-House on Adams-st. No further postponement. G. W. PRICKETT, Administrator. Wm. A. Butters, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—AT $11, 1,440 FT. CORNER PRAIRIE-av. and Sixty-first-st.; $10,000 can be cleared on this. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—GOOD-SIZE FRAME HOUSE AND 50 feet, Woodland Park, at a bargain; 3-story and basement brick, Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; double house and 50 foot lot, best corner on South Side, Calumet-av.; 40 foot lot on Calumet-av., north of Twentieth-st.; 50 feet on Twenty-third-st., east of Prairie-av.; several houses and lots on South Side, some very desirable and cheap, $4,000 to $60,000; 54 feet on Thirty-fifth-st., corner Stanton-av. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES IN SOUTHWEST PART of city, $600 per acre; 460 acres on Calumet River, $60 per acre; 5 acres on Forty-seventh-st., between boulevards, $5,000 per acre; on very easy terms. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 54X150 feet; also 118 Cottage Grove-av., 25x150 feet; also 1127 Prairie-av., 22x180; all well improved. Apply to J. N. & F. W. BARKER, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 620 WEST Washington-st., east of Lincoln-st., for $4,000; part on time. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST ADAMS AND MONROE-sts., large choice business lots; 40 to 100 feet front. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES and lots; some can be bought for less than cost of improvements. If you want to buy a home call for particulars. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 95 Clark-st., Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—131x165 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., northwest corner of Twenty-ninth-st. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF ACRE property in Hyde Park, Lake, and Calumet Townships; some very cheap. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 95 Clark-st., Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st.—50-feet lot with large brick dwelling; 50-feet lot with two-story frame dwelling.
Also houses and lots on Prairie and Calumet-avs., near Twenty-second-st.
40-acre tract in S. E. ¼, Sec. 26, 38, 13.
JOS. R. PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—$65 PER FOOT, ELEGANT LOTS ON West Jackson-st., a little west of Ogden-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LARGE NUMBER OF MEDIUM TO elegant residences in each division of the city and Hyde Park; some rare bargains on the avenues, South Side, improved and unimproved; also acres. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—100X160 NORTHEAST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Forty-seventh-st. at a bargain for a few days. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT residence 429 West Washington-st., near Ada; three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; building 25x79 feet, lot 25x170 feet, fronts south, built in 1871; occupied only by owner. Price, $14,500, furnace, range, and gas-fixtures included; $26,000 was refused in 1872. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—309 WARREN-AV. AND 994 MONROE-st., stone fronts, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor, convenient and complete; locations desirable. I also have other bargains in West Side residences, at from $2,500 to $10,000. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house and 30 feet on Green-st., near Monroe; all modern improvements. J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON VINcennes-av., opposite Aldine square, $4,500. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all modern improvements, on one of the best South Side avenues. S. D. WARD, Room 11, 154 Lake.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD PIECES OF ACRE property in small and large pieces, from ⅛ acre to any amount, $400 per acre to $2,500; well located near West Side parks. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN ON TERMS TO suit—$1,700, 9-room house and lot, No. 7 North Page-st.; $1,700, 3-story brick, 442 Irving-place; $2,400, 3-story brick, 970 West Polk-st.; $2,500, 3-story brick, 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire at 505 South Western-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-first and Thirty-second-sts., house and 50 foot lot, east front, $6,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000, THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY marble front house, 1143 Michigan-av.; has all modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTHWEST CORner of Twenty-ninth-st., 131x165 feet. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON LA SALLE-ST., NEAR Division; 50 feet on Clark-st., near Division, at a bargain. An offer wanted on either or both pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSton, desirable houses and lots and choice lots. CHASE & ADAMS, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Kenwood, large house and grounds, with all modern improvements. Apply to J. N. & F. W. BARKER, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON GREENwood-av., south of Fifty-third-st.; large evergreens; lot 162x154 feet, water, sewer, furnace; house 40x60; barn. $11,000. J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A COTTAGE AND TEN acres of fine land; one hour's ride from Chicago. Call Sunday, the 7th, from 10 to 3, at 195 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN THE SOUTH Division and in and near South Chicago. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

MUSICAL.

CELESTE, PRODIGY PHENOMENAL PIANIST and organist—has no equal—no rival in her peculiar musical roles in the world, including classical, rural, imitative, humorous, phenomenal, electrical, represented to one person; full orchestra and concert in herself, with audience-fascinating powers. Celeste's sensational engagement is concluded westerly. Now in Chicago to rearrange remainder of season and next with desirable party. Address MANAGER CELESTE, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant, 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price $1 postpaid.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WHITE BULL DOG, WITH BRINDLE spots on back and side; answers to the name of Frank. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 176 East Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A TEACHER in music and three or four elementary branches of the English language. Address S 71, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

600,000 WISCONSIN WHITE BRICK FOR sale; price, $8.50 per 1,000, delivered on track in Chicago. Address D. S. CHADWICK, Watertown, Wis.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. MAX ADLER, SPIRITUALIZER AND fortune-teller. Fees easy. 405 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE WITH 14 ROOMS AND good barn, 101 Ashland-av., Parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor. Immediate possession. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55 PER MONTH—ELEGANT MARble-front house 737 West Monroe-st.; has all modern improvements, gas fixtures, furnace, and range. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STONE FRONTS; DINing-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, and in every way complete; on Warren-av. and Oakley and Monroe-sts. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Twelfth-st., east of Michigan-av., with elegant furniture for sale; furniture new, and cost $6,000; will sell at $3,500; rent of house, $60 per month. Address S 62, Tribune office.

South Side.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in the most desirable part of the South Side of the city. Possession given April 1. S. D. WARD, Room 11, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN ONE of the pleasantest neighborhoods on South Side; rent low to good party. Address S 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, 335 WABASH-av., $35 per month; up one flight. ROBERT H. WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st., 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NICELY FURnished front rooms at 291 and 293 Wabash-av., with or without board. Inquire at Suite 8.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEmen only. Moderate price. 335 Wabash-av., Flat 5.

West Side.

TO RENT—FIVE NICE ROOMS UP-STAIRS AT 61 Hastings-st., corner Throop, to a small family. Inquire down-stairs.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing. Power and elevators. A. B. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR Adams, with fronts on Adams and Fifth-av., suitable for jobbing business; rent, $75 per month. Apply to WM. FITZGERALD, corner Adams and Fifth-av., or PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH asphalt floor, 16 and 18 Third-av.; also front on extension of Dearborn-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. Power easily available. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NOS. 250 AND 252 Wabash-av.; possession can be had on April 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 54x80 FEET, near corner of Madison and Franklin-sts., possession May 1. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—THE STORE NOS. 203 AND 205 WAbash-av., including six floors 40x100 feet each; or upper floors separate; power and passenger elevators. Address W. R. BURDICK, corner Hyde Park-av. and Forty-third-st.

TO RENT—STORE 108 MADISON-ST., BETWEEN Clark and Dearborn; one of the best locations in the city. Apply to J. H. ANDREWS, 194 Clark-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE 20 FEET FRONT ON STATE-st., between Lake and Randolph; also second floor, 40 feet wide, in same building; steam elevator. Apply at 45 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FOR FIVE YEARS, LOTS ON STATE-st., Burnside, Butterfield, Wentworth, and Shurtleff-avs., north and adjoining Forty-second-st., very cheap. STONE & KARNES, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—
HOUSES,
COTTAGES,
FLATS,
stores, and lofts for customers now waiting and for 1st of May. We make West Side property a specialty. Houses rented, rents collected, and property looked after, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING 6 or 8 rooms; hot and cold water, with large yard, in the vicinity of Union Park, from the first of April. State lowest price and when house can be seen. Address N 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH WATER-ST. OR vicinity, loft or part of loft for light manufacturing. Address, stating rent and location, R 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a suite of five or six rooms, centrally located near business centre, South Side, for light housekeeping and office combined; must have bath. Address, with full particulars, P.-O. Box 23, City.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED flat or house; not too large; modern improvements; no children. References and responsibilities first-class. Address R 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, flats, stores, and offices for customers now waiting and for 1st of May; rents collected, property cared for, by M. FORTUNE & CO., 99 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO LOFTS, well lighted, on South Side, for neat business. Price must be low. Good reference given. Address S 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT SOME ONE to build us two flats of about nine rooms each, between Van Buren and Randolph and Peoria and Ashland-av., for which we will pay a good rental; must be ready by May 1. Address S 68, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 122 Randolph-st., one door east of Clark. Old gold and silver bought for cash or exchanged; for sale, diamonds, watches, and jewelry 25 per cent less than store prices. Business confidential.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities, at lowest rates. 153 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHout removal, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FOR LOAN—MONEY AT 7 PER CENT AND small commissions upon choice security, city or farm property. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 AND 6½ PER CENT UPon first-class business and residence property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN, BUYING, SELLING, OR EXchanging property, city or country. GEORGE GRUSSING, Real Estate and Loan Agent, Room 96 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at 7 per cent interest. CHASE & ADAMS, 164 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. J. J. OWEN, 84 La Salle-st., Room 25.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$60,000 FOR 5 YEARS at 6 per cent, without commissions, on first-class inside improved property. Principals address R 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,000 OR LESS ON ample Chicago improved real estate security. Apply to S. MACMHUIRICH, Room 16, 99 Madison-st.

$25,000 MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON good city property. JOSEPH N. & FRANK W. BARKER, Room 22, No. 122 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION—A NOTE DATED FEB. 19, FOR $2,615, mailed in one of Chicago's letter-boxes, has either been lost or stolen. Notice is hereby given that the note will not be honored when presented. Note is signed by L. Loewenstein. L. LOEWENSTEIN.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF LINcoln Park, Room 34 Ashland Block, Chicago, March 3, 1880.—Proposals for the construction of a stone bridge in Lincoln Park, in accordance with plan and specifications on file in this office, will be received until Monday, March 8, at 12 o'clock noon. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PATENT GAS-BURNERS, 10C EACH; FORMER price, 50c. By mail or express. THOS. KELLY & BROS., 207 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND ELECTRIC bath-rooms at the Palmer House have been greatly enlarged, especially the ladies' department, and are now very attractive. Try them.

THE BRADFIELD FOLDING TABLE—ELEGANT and substantial. All styles, including chess-boards inlaid, supplied upon orders by postal, by C. PRENTISS, General Agent, 56 Madison-st. Canvassers wanted. Outfits supplied upon receipt of $3.

WANTED—BARROOM SET OF FURNITURE, black walnut, mirror, and all complete. Address, for one week, N 68, Tribune office.

WILL PAY CASH FOR DRUG-STORE IN CITY or country; must give good reasons for selling. Address HINCKLEY, 953 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house about 15 rooms, with modern improvements; on North or South Side. Address S 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A TWO-STORY FRAME house to move near Halsted and Centre-sts. Address R 92, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, phaetons, slide seats, etc.; also second-hand buggies at great bargains. 336 Wabash-av. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW PLATFORM SPRING double truck; price, $375. Also one side-spring buggy, second-hand; one open, high top double carriage; one half phaeton, double carriage; one heavy iron-gray coach horse, cheap. Inquire at 16 Charles-place, near Harrison-st. bridge, South Side.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE IN FOAL, SIXTEEN hands high, young, sound, and kind. Address W. R. KING, 167 North Clark-st., or call Saturday after 3 p. m.

WANTED—THREE CAR-LOADS OF GOOD PLUG horses, weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds. J. S. COOPER, 8 Monroe-st.

WANTED—HORSE OR MARE; MUST BE BOBtail, not over 12 years, and good mover. Address O 54, Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT 784 MICHIGAN-AV., billiard-table, 5x10, with cues, racks, etc., all in good order.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE SECRETARY DESK; French walnut finish; cheap for cash. Address S 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN from 15 to 22 years of age for office work and collecting; must reside with parents, and have best of references; a good position for a young man to gain a thorough knowledge of business. Address, in own handwriting, S 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS. Liberal terms to good men. None but men of intelligence, tact, and business experience need apply. Call after 9 a. m. at Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st. (basement).

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN AN insurance office; one who is a good correspondent and shorthand writer. Address, stating age and experience, R 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD RETAIL CLOTHING SALESman: must thoroughly understand trimming windows. Good references required. Call at 45 and 47 West Madison-st. F. HENKEL.

WANTED—BY A LEADING HOUSE IN THIS city a first-class retail salesman. Address, with references, by mail only, W. P. HUGUNIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; MUST SPEAK GERman and come well recommended. Apply at 570 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK AT 35 WALlace-st., corner Twenty-sixth; a smart young boy from 15 to 18 years of age; one acquainted with the business preferred.

WANTED—A BOY FOR OFFICE; MUST BE A good penman. Address, in own handwriting, S 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND GENERALly useful young man who lives at home; wages $10 per week; must be a correct accountant. Reference required. Address S 61, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—WOOD ENGRAVER FOR FIRST-class mechanical work. Address, with samples ALBERT MARTIN, No. 30 Fifth-av., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—AT THE WAUSAU IRON-WORKS, Wausau, Wis., first-class molders. Apply to D. J. MURRAY, proprietor, Wausau, Wis.

WANTED—PAPER-HANGER BY RESPONSIble party; will employ a first-class workman by the year or otherwise; one who understands painting preferred; to go out of the city. References given and required. Applicants will give address and qualifications. Address S 60, Tribune office.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — EXPERIENCED book folders at PETER JOHNSON & CO'S., 172 and 174 Clark-st.

WANTED — PHOTOGRAPHER — A MARRIED man that understands retouching, printing, and toning, and can speak German and English. A steady situation and good salary will be paid to a good and steady man. None but good workmen need apply. Address or call on L. N. SCHMIDT, photographer, 302 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGRAVER AND DIE sinker, by L. BOCHE, 171 Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HACKDRIVER to run to depots. References required. Apply at 50 North Wells-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 IRON MINERS; WAGES, $1.75; free fare; 8 Swede carpenters at $1.75, and 25 farm-hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 IRON-MINERS; $1.75 PER DAY; 300 railroad laborers for Iowa and Michigan; free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—$1 SAMPLE FREE, AND $10 a day guaranteed. Address, with stamp, Merrill Mfg. Co., Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN; MUST be well acquainted with iron and wood working machinery and mill supplies. Liberal inducements to the right man. Address, with references, ROBINSON & CARY, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER OR life insurance agent; to the right one a good position offered. HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO., 90 Madison-st., J. B. Crocker, Jr., Manager.

WANTED—BY A LEADING PRINTING-HOUSE, a first-class solicitor to take orders in country towns on commission; a good opening for some person traveling in another line to increase their income. Address S 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-WASHER AT corner of Wells and Ontario-sts.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "GEN. GRANT'S Tour Around the World"; complete, reliable; illustrated; price $2. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GERMAN SERVANT GIRL FOR kitchen work. 149 Cass-st.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR ENGLISH GIRL for general housework. Must be well recommended. Wages, $3 a week. Apply at 623 Noble-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family, good pay. 332 Larrabee-st. near Fullerton-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1037 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN TO GO IN the country to do general housework. Apply for two days at 916 Prairie-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT OFfice of Dr. Charles Gilman Smith, corner Madison and State-sts., Friday, 1 to 2 p. m.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, BY the day, at 262 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS ACCUSTOMED TO MAKING up lace goods. Call before 9 a. m. or after 5 p. m. at 362 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO GO TO A WESTern town as companion; must have a musical education; compensation small; good home. Apply at once at 435 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BINDERY GIRLS; good wages and steady work. Apply at bindery corner Lincoln and Wrightwood-avs., or at 86 Madison-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Good references. Address R 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK OF 8 years' experience; will work low. Can give the best of reference. Address R 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined, posting, etc., attended to by daytime or evenings, by an expert. Address S 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK, 4 years' experience; speaks English and German. Address S 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN BY ONE who has had 14 years' experience. Apply to C. A. DRAPER, Adams House.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FURNITURE STORE; perfectly conversant with all departments. Address D G Y, Room 1, 202 State-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE CLOTHiers—A thoroughly experienced foreman, who is acquainted with all the branches of the business, wishes to change his present engagement. Satisfactory reference given. Address O 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILors—By a first-class cutter. Address R 60, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED, practical engineer who can make himself useful in any capacity. Would like to go West to a mining country; could take charge of, and set up, machinery; or any other work where he can have fresh air. Can give the best of references as to ability and character. Address S 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS merchant tailor cutter in custom department, or as foreman in same line, late from Western Massachusetts. References given. Address S 59, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and first-class sewing-machine hand. Address C. F. MITT, 104 East Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO drive truck for a store, either double or single team, or would like to work in a store; best of city references given. Address G. CUSHMAN, 301 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Can give very best of reference. Call or address 669 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (English) as coachman in some private family; willing and obliging; will make himself generally useful about a place. Can furnish best of city reference if required. Address S 78, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LIVE MAN IN silks, velvets, and dress goods in retail, wholesale, or to travel for some first-class manufacturing house; must be first-class. R 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH first-class recommendations, well educated, and thoroughly reliable offers his services as escort or companion to invalids or others about to travel. R 88, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or general housework. Good city reference. Call at 1315 Arnold-st., in the rear.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD LAUNDRESS; thoroughly capable. Good reference from best New York hotels. R 71, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW AS housekeeper; is fond of children. Address 339 West Van Buren-st., basement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY, STOCK OF boots and shoes; doing good trade; good location; owner has other business to attend; bargain for cash. Address S 76, Tribune office.

CIGAR-STORE ON CLARK-ST., RARE CHANCE; also, well-paying grocery. LISSNER, 89 North Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTORY, WITH FULL line of wood-working and veneer cutting machinery, log sawmill, etc. Works cover five acres, and are situated in direct line of communication to all parts of the country. For particulars address JOHN M. TODD, 24½ East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—GOOD, CLEAN stock of dry goods and groceries in Streator; best town in Illinois; Coal Company pays out $30,000 per month; have good trade. Address C. A. BALLOU, Dixon, Ill.

FOR SALE — NICE GROCERY STORE, CLEAN stock, cheap; owner retiring from business. Address R 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE HARDWARE STORE ON MILwaukee-av.; rent low; $1,500 buys it. JOHN H. OHLERKING, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

IN DUBUQUE, IA., A THRIVING GERMAN drug store for sale; splendid location; good trade; rare chance; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address JUNKERMANN & HAAS, Wholesale Druggists, Dubuque, Ia.

PRINTER WANTED—WITH $500 IN CASH TO take an interest in a profitable newspaper and job office located in one of the most promising of frontier cities. For particulars address C. B. ROSS, at Marder, Luse & Co.'s.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 303 AND 305 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

WANTED—ONE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS PARLOR chandeliers. Address S 74, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

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NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Maggie Mitchell. "Pearl of Savoy."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of D'Oyly Cartes' Opera Company. "The Pirates of Penzance."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. Clinton Hall. "The Strategists."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Miss Minnie Palmer. "Boarding-School."

Hershey Music-Hall.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Entertainment by Prof. Reynolds.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication will be held this (Friday) evening, at their Hall, 122 La Salle-st., 7:30 o'clock. Visitors cordially invited. By order
WM. GARDNER, Wor. Master.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance and work. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the H. P.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Sec.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1880.

A DENNIS KEARNEY will be soon wanted in New York City. The Celestials from the Pacific Coast arrive in that city in rapidly-increasing numbers.

THE Democrats of Kansas will select delegates to the Democratic National Convention May 26, and go through the form of nominating State officers.

GREAT loss has been caused by the protracted snow-blockade along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. No mail has been received at Bismarck since Feb. 9.

THE Greenbackers of the Seventh Indiana Congressional District yesterday renominated the present Representative, the Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr, by acclamation.

ABOUT 500 men employed at the Vulcan Iron Works of St. Louis have struck for an increase of wages. The cabinetmakers and wagonmakers of that city are still out.

THE tide of Irish immigration to this country has already commenced, and the London *Times* may congratulate itself once more on the fact that the "Celts are going with a vengeance."

THE Pope has celebrated the anniversary of the Czar's accession with great pomp. What will the Polish Catholics think of this? Perhaps the Peter's pence sent from starving Ireland helped to defray the expenses of the display.

THE House yesterday passed the bill relative to the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts. The effect of the bill is to materially reduce the amount of business to be done in the Federal courts by setting new limits upon their jurisdiction.

DOUGLASS, the Ute Chief who is charged with having taken part in the outrages at White River Agency, yesterday made his escape from the prison at Fort Leavenworth, but was recaptured after a brief pursuit and taken back and heavily ironed.

AN effort is being made to enforce a strict Sunday law in Covington, Ky. A party was fined yesterday for selling newspapers on Sunday. If the law continues to be enforced, the population of Cincinnati will be considerably increased on Sundays, and there will be an exodus from that city each Monday morning.

PROF. ORSBY, a Russian savant, who has been spending some time in the United States, created quite a sensation in St. Petersburg Wednesday evening by eulogizing the customs, laws, and institutions of this country, and suggesting that Russia could take some leaves out of our book with great advantage to itself.

THE 'longshoremen who are employed along the East River, New York, have struck work for a reason similar to that which led to the butchers' strike here,—the employment of "green" hands. The strikers have taken advantage of the great number of ships now docked and waiting to be unloaded, and affect to be confident of success.

THEY do these things much more quickly in Russia. Moditsky, who fired at Gen. Melikoff Wednesday, was tried and convicted yesterday, and will be hanged to-day. The condemned man stated during the progress of the trial that some of his comrades will try to accomplish what he failed in doing. Altogether the position of Gen. Melikoff is not one to be envied.

NEGOTIATIONS between the iron manufacturers of Pittsburg and the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have, with a few unimportant exceptions, resulted in the adoption of a scale of prices satisfactory to all parties. The way in which the negotiations were carried on is said to be highly creditable to all concerned.

IN the editorial from the *Staats-Zeitung* in reference to "Grant, Sherman, and Blaine" printed yesterday there were two errors,—one typographical, the other the translator's. The *Staats-Zeitung* declared that "as between Grant and Blaine, it was always for Grant," and not for Blaine, as it was made to say. Furthermore it said that "only ignorance or mendacity could attribute the fortunate result in Maine to Senator Blaine," and not that the result there "was not due to his hopeless ignorance or mendacity."

BOTH the French and German Governments, through their official mouthpieces, are loud in proclaiming peaceful intentions towards each other. The *Journal des Debats* declares that the French nation would not tolerate for a single day any Government which would declare war "without imperious necessity and odious provocation." Many will think both parties "protest too much."

A MEMBER of Mr. Tilden's household is authority for an explicit denial of the statement by the Washington *Post* that a meeting was held at No. 15 Gramercy Park last Saturday whereat Mr. Tilden made the announcement that he would be a candidate before the Democratic Convention. It is declared that there was no such meeting and that Mr. Tilden has made no such announcement.

AN order of arrest was yesterday issued in the Circuit Court in this city against a man who, when offered as surety on a bond, swore falsely to the ownership of several pieces of property. A similar practice in regard to this class of perjurers, followed up vigorously in all our courts, civil and criminal, would soon render the business of furnishing straw bail too uncomfortable to be profitable.

VILLINGER, the Bohemian who probably escaped capital punishment for the murder of his wife some two years ago through the ingenuity of his lawyers in convincing a jury that he was insane, and who has spent the time since in the Elgin Asylum, has been released, and will engage in business in Chicago. It is quite probable that Villinger's insanity was of the most temporary character, and that it was produced by something more stimulating than water.

THE Western importers, represented in Washington by Mr. Wilson, of Chicago, have concluded to take what they can get in the way of concessions on the question of immediate transportation in bond, and accordingly a new bill has been drafted which embodies the ideas and prejudices of the Treasury Department, and will be put forward as a substitute for the Aldrich bill. The substitute is far from satisfactory to the Western importers, but they seem to be reduced to the choice of taking this or nothing.

THE Republican State Central Committee of Indiana met at the State Capital yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the selection of delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention. The following are the selections: Gen. Ben Harrison, Col. G. W. Friedley, Daniel B. Kumler, and James S. Collins. Of the delegates, Friedley, Kumler, and Collins favor Blaine and have a strong leaning towards Washburne. Gen. Harrison's preferences are not known, but it is certain that he is not in favor of Grant, and is said to be on friendly terms with Blaine and Sherman.

A JOINT resolution was yesterday offered in the Senate by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, reciting the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the effect that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof and of the State where they reside, and declaring that the Indians, being born in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction, are citizens of the United States and of the States where they reside. The object of the resolution, evidently, is to settle the status of the Indians and put them on the plane of citizenship occupied by native-born and naturalized citizens.

THERE is a spirited rivalry going on between the National Union Greenback party and the National Greenback Labor party to determine which shall nominate a Presidential ticket. The first-named wing is in the throes of a National Convention at St. Louis, but a lot of the other fellows are on the ground trying to prevent any action as to candidates and secure an adjournment to the National Greenback Labor Convention which meets in Chicago next June. "Brick" Pomeroy objects strenuously to this plan, and has avowed that in the event of any such surrender he will go back on the whole crowd. Whether this terrible threat will have the effect of preventing the coalition will probably be determined to-day.

THE RIGHT OF NULLIFICATION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has within a few days delivered judgment upon several cases involving the question of the relative sovereignty of the several States, and of the United States, and of the power of the United States to prohibit such evasions and denials of National law as amount to nullification. A brief statement of the facts and decision in each case will enable every reader to understand what the Court has done.

Taylor Strander, a negro, was indicted in a court and tried at Wheeling, W. Va., for murder. The law of West Virginia excludes all negro persons from juries. At the trial the prisoner moved that his case be transferred to the United States Court; this motion was overruled, and the man was convicted and sentenced. Upon appeal, the Supreme Court of West Virginia affirmed the decision, and now the Supreme Court of the United States decides that, under the Fourteenth Amendment, the negroes are declared citizens of the United States, and as such are entitled to all the rights and protections awarded to other citizens; that the prohibition of colored citizens from service on juries, because of their color, was a denial to this man of the equality before the law belonging of right to all citizens. It further decides that the authority of the United States is to prevail when the State authority conflicts, and that the act of 1875 which confers the right to have a civil or criminal case transferred to the United States Courts whenever the party is denied any of his rights as a citizen because of his color is constitutional. The case is therefore remanded to be tried in the United States Court of West Virginia.

The second case arises under the same general circumstances. J. D. Coles is a Judge of a State Court in West Virginia. In his ministerial capacity he has excluded all colored citizens from juries on account of their race and color. For this violation of the law of the United States of 1875 he was indicted in the United States Court of West Virginia. He pleaded that the law of the State of West Virginia excludes negroes from juries, and that he, as Judge, obeyed the law of his State, and was not responsible to the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States decides the act of Congress of 1875 which provides for the trial and punishment of officers who exclude citizens from the jury-list because of their race and color to be constitutional. The right of equality is a constitutional one, and it cannot be denied by State action or State law. No State can authorize its officer to nullify the law of the United States, and no officer can violate that law and justify his conduct under a State law. The offense becomes a personal one, for which the offender is responsible individually. The Court say:

> The constitutional amendment was ordained to secure equal rights to all persons, and, to insure to all persons the enjoyment of such rights, power was given to Congress to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. Such legislation must act upon persons,—not upon an abstract thing denominated a State, but upon the persons who are agents of the State in the denial of rights which were intended to be secured. Such is the act of March 4, 1875, and it is fully authorized by the Constitution. The act of defendant in selecting jurors was a ministerial, not a judicial act, and, being charged with the performance of that duty, although he derived his authority from the State, the defendant was bound in the discharge of his duties to obey the Federal Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

A third case is one from Virginia. A negro was indicted for murder, and he asked that one-third or some portion of the jury should be of his own race. This the State Court refused; on this ground the prisoner asked that the case be transferred to the United States Court, and the United States District Court so ordered. The State authorities appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which Court has now decided that there was no such denial of equal right by the State Court as to entitle the prisoner to have his case removed to the Federal Court. The law of Virginia does not exclude negroes from juries; all are eligible, but this does not entitle the prisoner to a mixed jury; so long as the law does not exclude jurors because of their race and color, there is no discrimination for that cause. The prisoner had no right to demand that a portion of the jury should be of his own color. The case was therefore sent back to be restored to the State Court.

The next case was that of James M. Davis, an officer of the United States Revenue Service in Tennessee. While engaged in the execution of the law and seeking to arrest some persons operating an illicit still, Davis and his party were attacked, and in the skirmish one J. B. Haynes was killed. For this, Davis was indicted for murder by a State Court; the case was transferred to the United States Court in Tennessee, and, on a question as to the jurisdiction of this Court, the whole matter was brought before the United States Supreme Court, which Court disposes of the matter very emphatically. It says:

> The United States, the Court holds, is a Government with authority extending over the whole territory of the Union, acting upon the States and people of the States. While it is limited in a number of its powers, so far as its sovereignty extends it is supreme. No State can exclude it from exercising any authority conferred upon it by the Constitution, obstruct its authorized officers against its will, or withhold from it for a moment the cognizance of any subject which that instrument has committed to it. The General Government must cease to exist whenever it loses the power of protecting itself in the exercise of its constitutional powers. It can act only through its officers and agents, and they must act within the States. If, when thus acting and within the scope of their authority, those officers can be arrested and brought to a trial in a State Court on an alleged offense against the law of the State, yet warranted by the Federal authority they possess, and if the General Government is powerless to interfere at once for their protection,—if their protection must be left to the action of the State Court,—the operations of the General Government may at any time be arrested at the will of one of its members. No such element of weakness is to be found in the Constitution. If a case, whether civil or criminal, be one to which the judicial power of the United States extends, its removal to the Federal Court is no invasion of the State domain; on the contrary, a denial of the right of the General Government to remove them, to take charge of and try any case arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, is a denial of the conceded sovereignty of that Government over a subject expressly committed to it.

In all these cases, the reader will observe, the issue is presented as to the relative supremacy of National or State authority. The Constitution of the United States reads: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

In all these cases the State Legislatures and the Courts sought to nullify and override the laws and Constitution of the United States, and these several decisions by the Supreme Court simply bring these State Courts back to the knowledge that the Federal law is supreme, and that they cannot plead State authority for nullifying the laws of the United States.

The Brigadiers in Congress, and we suppose the Democratic party generally, have already begun the denunciation of the Supreme Court, and the charge of "consolidated government" will find general repetition. The decisions simply assert that ours is a consolidated Government to the extent that in the enforcement of the Constitution, and in the execution of the laws thereunder, State laws, State Constitutions, and State authority generally must yield precedence to the National. In all these cases the issue is directly made whether a State officer can nullify a law of Congress because it conflicts with a law of the State, and whether an officer of the United States can be arrested and punished by a State Court for official acts in executing a law of the United States. The Supreme Court affirms the superior sovereignty of the Nation, and hence the Democratic howl concerning the subordination of State-sovereignty.

THE UNION OF THIEVES.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives has exclusive jurisdiction of all bills relating to National taxation and revenue. That Committee may be said to have control of the tariff. It consists of thirteen members, whose names and politics are as follows:

Democrats.	*Republicans.*
Fernando Wood, N. Y.	J. G. Garfield, O.
W. R. Morrison, Ill.	W. D. Kelley, Pa.
James Phelps, Conn.	O. D. Conger, Mich.
J. R. Tucker, Va.	W. P. Frye, Me.
R. L. Gibson, La.	M. H. Dunnell, Minn.
R. Q. Mills, Tex.	
J. G. Carlisle, Ky.	
W. H. Felton, Ga.	

The Democrats are professed Revenue-Reformers, and, there being eight in number on this Committee, have had it in their power to mature and report any bill to revise and reform the tariff in whole or in part. At the last National Democratic Convention that party held out to the country the following denunciation of the tariff, and the following implied pledge:

> We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture,—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all Custom-House taxation shall be only for revenue.

The Democrats have had a clear majority of the House and of all the Committees since 1875, and, with the solitary exception of the repeal of the blood tax on quinine, they have utterly failed to bring the House even to a vote to reduce the countless abuses on the public legalized by the tariff. Secretary Sherman appealed to the House for legislation to enable him to prevent wholesale frauds in the importation of sugars; but the Democratic House refused even to give the bill a respectful hearing. He then, to the extent of his legal authority, adopted regulations by which some of the grosser frauds in the sugar trade have been broken up, and has thereby incurred the hatred of the sugar-refiner swindlers.

In making up this Committee of Ways and Means, Speaker Randall, a Philadelphian and a Democratic protectionist, selected the members with a view of their special interest. Thus: Gibson, of Louisiana, representing sugar; Phelps, of Connecticut, representing nutmegs (wooden) and other Connecticut protected goods; Felton, of Georgia, representing some iron mills; Garfield, representing Mahoning iron mills; Kelley, of Pennsylvania, pig-iron, steel, coal, quinine, etc.; Conger, of Michigan, lumber, copper, and salt; Frye, rabid protectionist; and Fernando Wood, nondescript and trickster. This is the Committee to which all bills looking to a reform of the Revenue laws are of necessity referred. The efficacy of this arrangement was shown at the meeting of the Committee on Tuesday. Gibson, representing protected sugar, moved a bill for which Felton, Garfield, Kelley, and Conger voted, with, of course, trickster Wood. A majority voted this bill down, 6 to 7; Gibson then moved that there be no legislation against frauds on sugar, and this was agreed to, 7 to 6; Frye then moved to take no action on the bill to reduce the monstrous duties of $28 per ton on steel rails; and forthwith Gibson, Phelps, Felton, Garfield, Kelley, Conger, and Fyre voted aye. Sugar, iron and coal, and nutmegs having combined to have no legislation on the sugar frauds or steel-rail tax, Garfield then moved to smother the bill limiting the tax on cotton, flax, and woolen goods to 50 per cent, which any reasonable person must say is still an excessive tax, and far higher than is needed for either revenue or protection. A 50 per cent tax, with freight, commissions, and middlemen's profits, really amounts to 100 per cent on the consumers. But cormorant Garfield was not satisfied even with that rapacious tax on the people, but insisted on the retention of the present beastly duties in their unabated enormity. Garfield moved to indefinitly postpone Morrison's modifications. The motion was adopted:

> *Yeas*—Gibson, Phelps, Felton, Garfield, Kelley, Conger, Frye—7.
> *Nays*—Tucker, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Dunnell, Wood—6.

Thus the Committee announced to the country that it will not permit any bill to be reported at this session to amend the frauds and robberies in the tariff.

Promptly upon taking this action the members of the Committee rushed into the House, and the House hurriedly passed the new rules; these rules prohibit any motion in the House to suspend the rules and pass a bill despite the Committee, even by a two-thirds vote, except *once a month* or during the last six days of the session. Even to make a motion to pass one of these tariff bills will require the previous consent of the prohibitionist Speaker Randall. As no bill reducing the tariff can originate in the Senate, the seven prohibitionists of the Committee of Ways and Means and Fernando Wood are in a position to defy even two-thirds of the House, and to defy the sentiment of three-fourths of the American people.

The protectionists and the monopolists, the subsidy-mongers, the bounty-jumpers, the special-legislation pets, the pauperized civil pensioners, the licensed extortionists, and the unweaned 20-year-old "infants," have obtained through Speaker Randall's Democratic Committee of Ways and Means a greater protection than they enjoyed under even a professed protectionist.

The action of the Committee of Ways and Means is disgraceful; the country may well go further and say it is dishonest. It is an extension of time in which plunder and robbery may be profitably prosecuted under the sanction of law. It is a shameless disregard of the obligations of Representatives; a surrender by 293 sworn representatives of the people of the exclusive power to perpetuate iniquitous and indefensible taxation to seven representatives of the most scandalous monopolies which curse the land. The steel-rail companies and the railroad corporations they own, the fraudulent sugar-refiners, the patent and protected pulp members in Congress, the carpet monopolists, and the whole army of beneficiaries under special legislation, have combined and hold the honesty, the good faith, the morality, and consciences of the majority of the House of Representatives in absolute control. To this union of thieves the House has bartered away even the privilege to make a motion that a bill amending some monstrosity of tariff taxation shall be voted upon, even when desired by two-thirds of the members. It is possible that in due time retributive justice may at least reach the false Representative, even if it fail to touch the enormity by which he was corrupted.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER JOB.

When the personnel of the Mississippi Commission was made public, THE TRIBUNE charged that the Commission had been packed in the interest of the levee and jetty job. The proceedings of the Commission since its appointment, and the report which it has just made, sufficiently confirm this charge. Something like a quarter of a million of dollars have been expended in salaries and the expenses of "observations and triangulations," but the outlet plan has not a single representative on the Commission, and Capt. Cowdon, the chief exponent and advocate of this plan, has not been able to secure a fair hearing. A report has been made in which a unanimous indorsement of the embankment scheme is given in general terms, and a unanimous condemnation made of the outlet plan, but in equally general terms. The report might have been written out just as well without an appropriation of $250,000, which is what it has cost.

In recommending the adoption of the levee system, the Commission say they are "not prepared to submit a full and detailed report, with estimates of the final cost of any general system of river improvement," but in the meantime they recommend a little appropriation, amounting to something more than *five millions* of dollars, as a starter. The Commission might have said more fairly that any estimate of the ultimate cost of leveeing the entire Mississippi, and of protecting the embankments from decay and the undermining of water and vermin, is beyond the scope of mathematical calculation and would startle the country into a prompt defeat of the entire job. But if the schemers and contractors, in whose interest the Eads Commission have reported, can grab $5,000,000 from the Government Treasury to begin with, they are convinced that they can advance the job sufficiently to commit the Government to a continuance and thereafter draw millions of public money every year during an indefinit period. The $5,000,000 which they ask to start on is merely to close gaps in existing levees, for damming natural outlets, and deepening the channel for a distance of 200 miles. In other words, the huge sum now asked would barely suffice to make the necessary preparations for a general system of levees and jetties.

The outlet system is condemned as "being of diffusion and waste, and not of contraction." We presume that this is meant to apply to the navigation of the river. Capt. Cowdon contends, on the other hand, and apparently with reason, that any outlet which shall increase the fall of the water will necessarily accelerate the current, the effect of which will be to deepen the channel and improve navigation. If the water of the Mississippi be diverted in a large measure into a canal below New Orleans leading into Lake Borgne, the fall of the water will be increased in proportion to a reduction of the distance from fifty or sixty miles to five or six miles. Such a channel would not merely furnish a release to the surplus waters of the Mississippi, but at the same time serve to increase the velocity, and in that manner, as argued by the Commission with regard to embankments and jetties, would increase the transporting power of the stream.

The real objection to the outlet system, as THE TRIBUNE has frequently pointed out, is that it is too cheap. The canal proposed by Capt. Cowdon from the river to Lake Borgne can be excavated a mile in width, and the dirt thrown up in embankments on each side, at a cost not exceeding very much, if at all, the amount of the appropriation that was made for the salaries and expenses of the present Commission during the period it has been engaged in making up its report. Instead of starting out with $5,000,000, as recommended by the Eads Commission, *one-tenth* of that sum would be enough to construct the proposed outlet into Lake Borgne, and practically test the efficiency of that method for the improvement of the river and for protection against overflows. Isn't it wiser to risk $250,000 in the case of a theoretical dispute over the practical operation of two given plans, when the expenditure of that sum may solve the whole difficulty, than to risk $5,000,000 in the partial test of a plan, at least equally uncertain, which will require unestimated millions for its completion? That is the present alternative. If the Commission were acting in the best interests of the people and Government economy, it would not hesitate to recommend the test costing a quarter of a million instead of that costing five millions in the face of an honest difference of opinion as to the relative merit of the two plans, especially when the proposed appropriation of five millions will carry with it future expenditures which the Commission admits to be beyond the power of mathematical calculation. The inference from this state of things is, that the Commission has no regard for economy nor for the interests of the people, but represents a class that desires an opportunity to grab public moneys in the largest possible amounts without regard to the results, so far as the Mississippi overflows and the improvement of navigation are concerned.

SWEET BELLS JANGLED.

There is trouble again in Cincinnati. Mr. Nichols, the President of the Musical College Association, and Mr. Theodore Thomas, its Director, have come in sharp collision upon the ostensible question of management, and, when the idiosyncrasies of the two men are considered, it may well be imagined that such a collision involves total wreck on one side or the other. The public has been regaled with these collisions before, but friendly efforts at compromise have mitigated any damages that otherwise would have ensued, but this time Mr. Thomas has presented an ultimatum, upon the acceptance of which hangs his further connection with the institution. In this dilema it is reported that Mr. Nichols is in negotiation with Brahms, the rising German musician and composer, to take the place. As the Emperor of China is quite as likely to accept the place as Herr Brahms, this contingency may be dismissed without comment. Nor is it necessary at this time to discuss the causes which are alleged as at the bottom of this quarrel. Even should the differences be patched up by the surrender of Mr. Nichols, the settlement could only be temporary at best, and the trouble would break out again after the May festival without question, notwithstanding Mr. Thomas' five-years contract. The unsatisfactory personal relations between the two men are only the superficial cause; the management of the College a mere pretext. The real cause lies deeper.

It may be found in the exaggerated claims which Cincinnati makes as a musical centre. Undoubtedly that city is the musical centre of Hamilton County and of the State of Ohio, but the assumption that it is the musical centre of this country, or even of the West, is preposterous. Cincinnati was fortunate in the first instance in having one citizen who was public-spirited enough to give her a music-hall and an organ. She was fortunate in the next place in securing Mr. Theodore Thomas as the conductor of her biennial festivals. Without him these festivals would not have been a success, and Cincinnati would not have had her present reputation. If he leaves Cincinnati he will take with him what music there is in that city. Outside of the festivals, which have largely been supported from abroad, music has famished, as could be shown by the records of opera and traveling concert troupes. Cincinnati has never been able to stand an opera season of more than three or four days in duration. Mr. Thomas has undoubtedly discovered this, and sees that he made a mistake in leaving New York. There is no musical atmosphere there except once in two years. Between times it is pork and whisky. The place for a great conductor is in a great city like New York, with a cosmopolitan population and crowds of strangers from all parts of the country,—not in a provincial Ohio River town, where the people are stationary and conventional. It was as absurd for Mr. Thomas to go to Cincinnati as it would be for Costa to go to Birmingham, or Pasdeloup to Bordeaux, or Hans Richter to a village in the Black Forest, or our own Mr. Tomlins to White Pigeon. Great conductors belong in great cities. Mr. Thomas unquestionably realizes the mistake he has made, and this is the real cause of his discontent. At one time he contemplated coming to Chicago, which is a much more important musical centre than Cincinnati, but his friends here advised him to the contrary. It would have been well if he had had equally sincere friends in Cincinnati. It is a pity to see a man so devoted to his art, and in reality one of the three or four really great conductors of the world, hampered as he is. His only remedy is to cut loose as soon as he can do so honorably, and go back to New York and take his orchestra, under some competent business manager, making periodical visits to the West, as he used to do, but keeping New York as his base of operations.

PRESIDENT HAYES informs George Alfred Townsend that from the beginning of his Administration he has been firm in his determination not to be a candidate for reëlection. In this determination, says the St. Louis *G.-D.*, he has had its unwavering and enthusiastic support from the beginning, and that in upholding this high and holy resolution it will stick to him closer than a brother to the end of his term, and that, "judging from the proceedings of recent Republican conventions, there is a general tendency to stand by him on this question." Notwithstanding these ironical sneers of the *G.-D.*, Hayes' Administration is in bright contrast with that of his predecessor. The air is not filled with sickening reports of official corruption, scandalous nepotism, and whisky thievery, in which some newspaper third-term boomers were badly compromised and only got out of jail by Executive intervention. The Republican party has met with no crushing, discouraging defeats since Hayes' election, but has recovered most of the ground lost under the last Administration and won back States supposed to be hopelesly alienated from the Republican party. The chief cause of the confidence that pervades the Republican ranks of winning the next election grows out of the general satisfaction of the country with the administration of the National Government under President Hayes. Tens of thousands of Republicans who left the party in 1874-'5 returned to it in 1878-'9, giving it victory. They will help to win the battle next fall if not asked to stultify themselves.

A GREAT deal of bad blood has been aroused, though little of it has been shed so far, by the failure of the St. Louis people in their effort to secure the location of the Democratic National Convention in that city. One newspaper man charged that the St. Louis delegation to Washington got drunk, and another newspaper man copied the offensive imputation. A third newspaper man, who was a part of the aforesaid delegation, has resented the charge to the extent of calling the two others very hard names, and dealing out very soft blows. While the entire journalistic fraternity of St. Louis has been up in arms, when not drowning their sorrows and stimulating their courage in the flowing bowl, the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* has sent his paper the following explanation of the Convention question:

> Three propositions which had been arranged at Gramercy Park for presentation to the Committee were each and all summarily squelched. One was the selection of St. Louis as the place for holding the National Convention, in order that the campaign of 1876 might be literally repeated, with the single exception of the exclusion of Mr. Hendricks. Another was a declaration by the Committee that the "fraud issue" (possibly to be illustrated by the face of Mr. Hayes with the word "Fraud" neatly stamped upon the forehead) should be the issue of 1880. The third was the appointment of a sub-committee to negotiate in New York for an adjustment of the differences between Mr. Tilden and the 80,000 and more New York Democrats who will under no circumstances ever again be induced to vote for him. *Each and all of these propositions were condemned and suppressed.*

If this explanation be correct, then it makes very little difference whether or not the St. Louis delegation carried the habits of their city to Washington, and the St. Louis editors may just as well stop punching each other's heads over a matter which they could not have influenced one way or the other. The Convention was refused to St. Louis, according to this story, because Tilden preferred St. Louis, and not because the people of St. Louis are given to drink. The moral which St. Louis editors will probably extract from this version is that they may go on getting drunk just as usual without interfering with the prospects of their city.

A BILL has been presented in the Mississippi Legislature making the offense of encouraging emigration from the State punishable by a fine of $21. Only one more act is needed to complete this policy, and that is a law punishing with fine and imprisonment anybody who, being asked by a proper agent, refuses to immigrate to Mississippi.—*Chicago Tribune.*

> But one would suppose that THE TRIBUNE would have a little of the conceit of its assumed sectional superiority knocked out of it in view of the fact that one of its own highly civilized and truly loyal States of the North had not only *contemplated* but actually *adopted* a policy not only as ridiculous and absurd as that imputed to Mississippi, but infinitly more shocking to every true sense of decency, propriety, and humanity. The Radical Legislature of California, under the benign rule and enlightened administration of the Republican party, has passed an act making it a crime for any white man to give employment to a yellow man [no, they have not]; and has now under consideration a bill making it a penal offense for any man to dissuade or discourage a Chinese from leaving the State!—*Little Rock Gazette.*

This is a most ludicrous reply. The *Gazette* is troubled with mental strabismus, at least myopy, or it would have seen the difference between the Mississippi bill, punishing any citizen for attempting to emigrate to another State, and the Sand-Lots proposition to propel "John" back to the Celestial Kingdom. The California Legislature has no Mississippi bill before it that we have heard of, punishing any Chinaman for wanting to leave the State, or any white man for advising him to "go." The California Legislature has passed no bill "making it a crime for any white man to give employment to a yellow man." There is a provision in their Constitution prohibiting public corporations from employing alien Chinese, but private citizens are not inhibited from hiring them. Whatever California may do, there is no danger of the Legislature of Mississippi enacting a law forbidding a white planter giving employment to a black or yellow man. The question of how much wages, however, is another matter. Before the "Wah" full employment was given to all the blacks and mulattoes without any wages whatever, and the policy of the dominant Democratic bulldozers now is to restore that policy as nearly as possible,—give them plenty of work and cheat them out of their pay as well as their votes. That is the "Mississippi plan."

IF the statements in some of the Washington reports are to be credited, Pinchback, of New Orleans, was nominated for Naval Officer of that port in consideration of his promise to secure a Sherman delegation from Louisiana to the Chicago Convention, and the President, finding that the Senate would not ratify the bargain by confirming Pinchback, withdrew his name. We suppose that Pinch has now withdrawn his promise to bring up a set of rotten-borough delegates for the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and the "trade is off," in horse parlance. But how came President Hayes to ratify this alleged bargain and sale by nominating Pinchback for Naval Officer of New Orleans? Do the Civil-Service rules which he has promulgated permit this sort of thing? One sickly excuse "specialed" from Washington says the President did not know he had sent in Pinchback's name, but did so inadvertently, in this manner: That Sherman had placed before him numerous blank appointments of persons to revenue offices who had previously been agreed upon, and that among them was Pinchback's name, who had not been considered by the President, and that in the hurry of signing the blanks he signed Pinchback's appointment without observing it. But if his name got before the Senate in this accidental way why did not the President recall it as soon as the error was discovered? The thing is mixed, and the only matter really certain about it is that Pinch slipped up on the Naval Office and John on the Louisiana delegates.

CALL Grant 14, Washburne 13, Blaine 15. Now, Mr. Medill, you move 'em.—*Evening News.*

If the *News* editor would take a little cinchona to remove his befuddlement, and attach the Orvis smoke-consumer to his nuisance-making boiler, thus clearing up the murky atmosphere that envelopes him, he would then be able to see the "moves" and to comprehend the solution of the political puzzle. He can't till he does.

ABOUT this time the prudent editor sets his young men at work "cramming" the testimony before the Potter Committee, and the New York *Tribune's* translations of the cipher dispatches. These, with the Terre Haute compromise, the income-tax suits, and trivial irregularities of other kinds, make a course of study that any school of journalism might be proud of. Prof. Reid has charge of advanced classes.

BY a vote of 19 to 10 the Wisconsin Senate has passed a bill giving the Supreme Court the power to decide contested-election cases. It is not to be wondered at that the opposition to the bill came mainly from members of the Democratic party,—those old political manipulators, Jo Rankin, George H. Paul, and Senator Haben, leading the fight against it.

THE Hon. George W. Allen, who aspires to be the goldite candidate for the United States Senate in Wisconsin next winter, expresses the opinion that Grant will be defeated if nominated, and that his nomiation will be the death-blow of the Republican party. United States Marshal Fink of the same State says that Grant cannot get 50 per cent of the German vote.

THE first formal mention of the third term at the Utica Convention was greeted with hisses. The same is true of the Harrisburg Convention. At both places the galleries were enthusiastic for Blaine, though the managers had absolute control of the tickets of admission,—Harrisburg being Cameron's home, and Utica Conkling's.

GOV. CULLOM and Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, are set down as speakers at the ship-canal meeting in Ottawa March 18. It is likely to be a well-attended meeting, and, as the object thereof will not conflict with any "protected" industry, perhaps the prohibition ring in Congress may give the proposition a hearing.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* prints reports of the Presidential preferences of 658 prominent Democrats in sixteen towns and cities of Georgia. The six leading candidates are: Tilden with 236 votes, Thurman with 124 votes, Hendricks with 73 votes, Seymour with 67 votes, and Bayard and Hancock with 47 votes each.

THE May Conventions will decide it. The average Stalwart who finds himself called on at one and the same time to run the primaries, move the old woman and the pickaninnies, go to the annual gathering of his church, and dance gayly about the joyous May-pole, will wish he had six legs and a hundred hands.

THE conclusion of Congressman Fort to become a candidate for the Republican nomination as Governor opens the field for Congress in that district. The following gentlemen, each an active Republican worker, will contest the nomination: C. C. Campbell, of Grant Park, Kankakee County, late member of the State Board of Equalization; Judge L. E. Payson, of Pontiac; J. Cassel, of El Paso, a promising young lawyer; and ex-Senator Thomas P. Bonfield, of Kankakee.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS BUTTERWORTH, of Rockford, is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination of State Treasurer. Mr. Butterworth has an advantage over other aspirants in that he owns the Rockford gas-works, and will have something to fall back on after November.

EX-SENATOR HENRY D. DEMENT, of Dixon, having entered the lists for Republican nomination of Secretary of State, ex-Representative F. N. Tice and M. J. Braiden, of Rochelle; J. D. Campbell, Polo; and Dr. Isaac Rice, Mt. Morris, each desires the Republican nomination for Senator.

IF newspaper preferences indicate anything, the two-thirds rule will be abolished by the Cincinnati Convention. The Tilden organs seek "to give the old man a chance," and the South wishes to get back its old predominance in the party, whether Tilden is nominated or not.

CHARLEY CORNELL, who has been made one of the delegates from New York to the Chicago Convention, is just 18 years of age. Really, the managers did rub it in pretty hard. They might have sent voters to represent voters.

STONE, of the *News*, is mistaken. Grant never took his in blue glass, but always straight. We don't want him to swallow his smoke, but have no objection to his testing the merits of cinchona at his earliest convenience.

SLY Democrats propose to nominate a military man if the Chicago Convention puts up a civilian, and a civilian if a military man is named by the Republicans. A civilian and a military man would stump them.

JOHN PALMER'S Free-Trade and Hard-Money party doesn't make much noise in Congress. Sam Randall has been sitting on it for about four years, and Fernando Wood has been stuffing it with rubbish.

THE two-thirds rule defeated Martin Van Buren and Gen. Cass for the Democratic nomination; and now it is to be rescinded for the benefit of one who has not a tithe of the merit of either of them.

THE nomination of any candidate who shall poll 5 per cent less than the full Republican strength will cost the party three Congressmen in Illinois alone. This is eminently a time in which to go slow.

IT is no longer denied that Roscoe Conkling snubbed Stewart Woodford at Utica. New York is a big State, but not big enough, Roscoe thinks, to furnish another Vice-President without his consent.

'RAH for Free Trade, say the bold young Democrats; and thereupon elect a Protectionist to the Speaker's chair, and load down the Ways and Means Committee with men of the same stripe.

REPUBLICAN editors having a large stock of ammunition left over from the last campaign sympathize deeply with the Sage of Cipher Alley, and hope he will pull through at Cincinnati.

DR. WILLIAM CARRARD, an active Democratic politician in Southern Illinois, has been appointed Master in Chancery for Lawrence County. He was a delegate to St. Louis in 1876.

PAT GILMORE'S "Columbia" anthem, which he regards as the happy inspiration of his life, has been widely mistaken in the lumbering regions for the favorit "Song of the Buzz-Saw."

THE brethren can afford to take things easy; if the people really are howling for any one candidate, they will have plenty of time in which to make themselves heard.

BAYARD'S Secession speech is helping him in the South. Sam Tilden would like to have it known "confidentially in the party" that he also was an original Secessionist.

JUDGE EDMUNDS invented the original Game of Fifteen; and a grateful people will make him President,—if he can get the 15 after the 14 at Chicago.

CAPT. JOHN H. ROWELL, of Bloomington, has put himself in the hands of his friends, who will contest for him the Republican nomination for Congress.

FRED HASSAUREK writes to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* about its "well-known predilections for the ex-President." What can he mean?

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Frank Leslie is managing her late husband's publications.

The ex-Empress Carlotta recently refused to wear a new bonnet which had been purchased for her. Her case is now considered hopeless.

Perhaps the Nihilists would do better by trying to kill some common people, in which case the lives of the nobility would be in great peril.

R. J. Burdette, the "funny man" of the *Hawkeye*, has broken down from overwork, and been compelled to cancel his lecture engagements.

The Empress of Austria, it is asserted, never rides a horse after he has once thrown her. Her Irish stables contain six horses for her own riding.

This flirtation between Miss Neilson and Longfellow is really getting to be too serious, the latest news being that the fair actress took dinner with the poet last Sunday. Be careful, Henry.

Hanlan offers to bet $2,000 that he can beat any man five seconds in five miles. We will bet Mr. Hanlan $4,000 that he has talked more and rowed less during the past five years than any twenty live men in America.—*Oshkosh Christian Advocate.*

The Czar doesn't seem to understand that if he were to start a base-ball championship over there, and then introduce the gem puzzle when the season closed, he could keep everybody too busy, for one year at least, to pay any attention to him.

"Blighted Being"—It is not true that in "Romeo and Juliet" Mary Anderson takes a hunk of chewing-gum out of her mouth in the garden scene and lays it carefully on the balcony railing before proceeding to slobber over *Romeo*. Never let any such slanders affect your love.

The Count Hendrikoff and his wife have been banished from Russia because the lady talked too freely about the love-affairs of the Czar. Perhaps the Count had better come to this country and run for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket. Tilden and Hendrikoff would sound well.

Latest puzzle poetry:

> William goes a courtin',
> With her silent sits,
> Both engaged in sortin'
> Wood in little bits.
> Not a word they utter—
> 'Cur'ous kind o' courtin'—
> Now and then mutter:
> "Thirteen—fifteen—fourteen."

The extraordinary ability and precocity displayed by the average young lady in misspelling apparently simple words is at last likely to be of some use. An Indiana girl who recently sued an escaped lover for breach of promise was threatened by the young man with an exposure of her letters in court. The knowledge that in them she had frequently spoken of "luv," "harte," and "haple dayes" induced her to dismiss the suit.

M. de Lesseps does not speak English, and, as the reporters of the New York papers do not speak French, there was a serious hitch in the interviewing business. Finally, however, a traveled reporter was found who spoke Spanish, and as De Lesseps could converse in this language the linguistic chasm was bridged. This is a solemn warning to reporters to perfect themselves in modern languages before they become so immersed in money-making as to render it impossible.

The marriage of Silas Gardner and Mary Jane Beardsall, of Sutton, Pa., was recently celebrated, and the editor of the Sutton *Times* was so affected by the event that he took to poetry

and ground out nine verses about the nuptials. After describing the entrance of the happy pair he continues as follows:

Henry Burge, he was the man
That pulled the glove from off his hand,
While Mary Jane, you all do know,
Pulled off the glove so very slow.

The person then pronounced them one—
By "God the Father and the Son";
The bride she looked so very meek
As he a kiss placed on her cheek.

And George he paid such good attention,
I hope he'll be the next to mention;
I'm sure that all would like to see
George Hickling marry Miss Mag-gie.

And out to tea we were invited,
With one consent we all united;
The table laden, but in reason,
Showed God had blessed William Hickling this season.

The Keene, N. H., *Sentinel* tells of a lady who, having bought some dry goods very cheaply in that city by representing that she could get them at that price at another store, and having subsequently learned that the latter store had marked up its goods, sent the deficiency to the dealer she had patronized with an explanation of the facts. Perhaps, in the face of this, Mr. Ingersoll will continue to assert that the age of miracles is past.

Poets are getting down to real life and business in their soul-songs, the last one being as follows:

Birdie is standing by the garden gate,
Waiting for some one she loves.
Soon they'll be cooing on the old front steps
Like a pair of turtle doves.

Papa is waiting for the lover, too;
Glancing at his box-toed shoe.
The old man is feeling pretty frisky to-night,
And this visit the boy will rue.

Victor Hugo's marriage was a happy one, but marred by an uncommon series of calamities. Both his sons, men of great promise, have preceded him to the grave. His daughter Leopoldine was drowned with her husband, Charles Vacquerie, off Havre, in 1843. And yet Mr. Hugo does not give one the idea of a melancholy man; quite the reverse. At his own table, for instance, he will talk and laugh like a great schoolboy, seeming to overflow with animal spirits.

The statement in some papers that Mr. N. P. Chapman, the inventor of "the number 15 puzzle," had no rights in its manufacture seems unwarranted. It appears that the puzzle found its way among the public without his consent. He some time since made application for letters-patent for the puzzle, and expects they will soon be issued to him. It is estimated that he has already lost between $25,000 and $50,000 from the advantage taken by some manufacturers of the puzzle pending the decision on his application at Washington.

It now transpires that the reported fight between the St. Louis editors, Messrs. Hyde and Pulitzer, was not a fight at all, but that the whole affair was due to a peculiar but natural circumstance. A few moments before Messrs. Pulitzer and Hyde came together Don Morrison was seen to stop at the fruit-stand on the corner, and there purchased two bananas. These he peeled and ate as he leisurely walked up the street, throwing the skins upon the sidewalk. At the point where two or three of these unfriendly peelings lay Messrs. Pulitzer and Hyde met, and both were tripped and fell to the ground.

The Sumner monument has been placed in position in Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston. It is in the form of a sarcophagus, built in three sections, and is seven feet long, four feet four inches wide, and four feet six inches high. The base is well molded and the die finely polished, having columns with Ionic capitals, and polished at the corners. On the front of the die is inscribed, "Charles Sumner;" and on the reverse side, "Born Jan. 6, 1811, Died March 11, 1874," while the monogram is engraved on the ends. The cap is finely chiseled, having its moldings enriched with architectural foliage. The material is white granit.

POLITICAL POINTS.

A faint Hancock boom is again visible. No soldier can beat Grant, we fear.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).*

The preferences of the active Republicans of Rockford are for Senator Blaine first, ex-Minister Washburne second, and Gen. Grant third. —*Rockford (Ill.) Gazette (Rep.).*

Mr. Washburne would make a very acceptable candidate. There are thousands of Germans who would support him if nominated who will vote for no other Republican nominee.—*Peru (Ind.) Republican (Rep.).*

It is our opinion that either party next fall will find it difficult to elect their man if he does not commend himself to the voters independently of his strict party affiliations.—*Hartford (Conn.) Courant (Rep.).*

It will be noted that, so far from there being a spontaneous call for Gen. Grant's nomination, States are carried for him only by dint of great effort, and not a little sharp practice.—*Boston Transcript (Rep.).*

We do not know what effect the speech made by Mr. Bayard in 1861 will have on his candidacy, but we are glad it has been brought out to be weighed fully and completely. One thing we do know, it only demonstrates his wisdom as a statesman.—*Nashville American (Dem.).*

So far as can be judged from present appearances, there is no real desire on the part of the people of the country for the return of Gen. Grant to power, and, this being so, the Grant boom is likely to die away entirely before next June, and be heard of no more.—*Cleveland Herald (Rep.).*

Mr. Bayard was too much of a Secessionist previous to the War to suit the North, and now he is too far East in his opinions to suit the South and West. Even statesmanship has its misfortunes; but in this instance it is not a misfortune, for Mr. Bayard declares he is no candidate.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).*

The old theory of holding the blance of power fairly between different sections has no longer the force which led to the adoption of the rule. The majority principle is more in accord with the theory of the Government, and, so far as we can see, no sound objection can be urged against returning to it.—*Omaha Herald (Dem.).*

Mr. Dorsheimer says he is a Democrat, and proposes to support whomsoever the Democratic party nominates for President. This is all right. Mr. John Kelly is now, we believe, about the only prominent Democrat in this country who thinks the question of nominating a Democrat cannot safely be left to the National Democratic Convention.—*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).*

Referring to the necessity of "a radical reform of the Civil Service," the New York *Times* says of the Republican candidate for President whose nomination it seems to regard as inevitable that it does not "expect very much in this direction from Gen. Grant should he be elected," and that "there are some facts in his past history which make it impossible to assume that he appreciates the importance of reform, or that he is prepared to sustain it with all the power of the Executive office, should that be again intrusted to him."

If reports gathered in by the Republican papers of this State can be depended upon as reliable indications of the preponderance among the voters, undoubtedly the leading preference is for Blaine; second for Grant, with Sherman for third. It seems further that, beyond these expressions of preference as regards the leading candidates, there is a current of attraction toward Washburne, and that if by any turn of affairs he should become the candidate, he would receive the cordial support of all—perhaps more cordial and more nearly unanimous than could be concentrated to any other.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle (Rep.).*

The first and highest duty is not the candidacy of Blaine, Grant, Sherman, Washburne, or Edmunds, but success—success of the principles we espouse. It is right here that Gen. Grant has it in his power to double the great fame which is already his by the common verdict of the enlightened world. His strength to-day is doubtless greater than that of any other candidate. To Washburne he owes a greater debt of gratitude than to any other citizen, for it was he who brought the General from the obscurity of a Galena clerkship to the notice of the country, and pointed to the way to the glory he has achieved. With Washburne the "third-term" ghost is laid forever, and "Cæsarism" vanishes like a nightmare that it is. In Washburne we have a civilian, and the "bayonet" in civil administration is converted into a plow-share. With Washburne we avoid the irritations and enmities of the ante-convention canvass, which oftener than otherwise begets a foal of the "dark horse" variety. With Washburne every gun of the enemy is spiked, and every position of ourselves fortified. The battle will be half fought, with Washburne as the nominee, for spooks and scandals will be impossible, and we shall be ready from the outset to make offensive battle against the common enemy. All the jealousies of heated rivalry will vanish, and all the clouds of envy be dispersed. In his candidacy will centre and combine the strength of all the rest, and every factional element within the party will be at once disarmed. He can carry a quarter of a million more votes than any other man,—a fact that ought not to be despised. If Gen. Grant can see his present duty, as he has seen duties in the past, he will in due time turn his strength to his life-long friend, and while earning afresh the gratitude of his countrymen will best repay the debt of duty he owes to his foremost friend. It would be such an exhibition of gratitude and patriotism as would elevate Grant to a point of fame never before achieved by mortal man. Why should he not do it?—*Dubuque (Ia.) Times (Rep.).*

THE RIVAL WIRES.

The Situation in the Telegraph War as Viewed from This City.

Both Parties Preparing for a Long and Vigorous Litigation.

The American Union Not Yet Ready for Business Here.

The rival telegraph companies in Chicago would seem to be lying on their arms, at least for the time being, as "all quiet" again represented the situation yesterday. The cause of the cessation is, perhaps, the fact that Mr. Gould has gotten possession of all the wires along the lines of railroads in Kansas and Colorado which are understood to be controlled by him. No more skirmishes outside of the Courts are anticipated, but, as Mr. Gould is a great strategist, he may soon make other moves which may have a tendency to give the country greater telegraph facilities. A TRIBUNE reporter ran across a well-posted gentleman yesterday, took him into a corner, and proceeded to pump him, to this effect:

"What is the present status of affairs?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said the gentleman, "as far as the Western Union is concerned, they are actively engaged at all the points where they have been attacked; but, really, there is nothing new."

"How many offices have they lost control of?"

"Between forty and fifty."

"Are any of them important towns?"

"Only four or five,—mountain towns."

"But the lines lost go to more places than that?"

"Oh! yes; but you see there are cross lines, and we can reach all the other ponts in a roundabout way."

"Doesn't that involve delay in the transmission of dispatches?"

"No, because connections are easily and readily made; and very little repeating is necessary."

"What lines have gone out of your possession?"

"The lines seized by Gould are those from Kansas City to Denver, on the Kansas Pacific; from Atchison west on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific; from St. Joe west on the St. Joe & Denver Pacific; from Cheyenne to Denver on the Denver Pacific; and the lines on the Colorado Central. The Western Union lines on the Union Pacific have not been disturbed, and cannot be, as the Union Pacific is prevented from interference

BY A RESTRAINING ORDER

issued by Judge McCrary of the United States Circuit Court."

"The Atlantic & Pacific lines, however, were taken?"

"Yes. They extend from Omaha to Ogden, and were held under a contract with the Union Pacific, by which they were leased perpetually to the Atlantic & Pacific. In another suit before Judge McCrary, an injunction was issued preventing the Union Pacific from interfering with the return of these lines to the position in which they were before they were seized. This, of course, does not prevent their use by the Railroad Company for railroad purposes, because they are entitled to that privilege under the contract. It only gives the control of the lines to the Atlantic & Pacific. There is another injunction, procured from Judge McCrary, restraining the Union Pacific from interfering in any manner with the Western Union lines upon its right of way and bridges."

"Have all the injunctions issued been heeded?"

"No. On the Kansas Pacific it was found out that battery material was being collected at Denver and Kansas City, and an injunction was procured enjoining the Company from disconnecting the lines, but, under the instructions of Gould, the lines were cut and the connections made."

"That puts all the parties in contempt of Court."

"Certainly."

"What will be done with them?"

"That remains to be seen."

"What other injunctions have been ignored?"

"At Wyandotte one was issued restraining the Kansas Pacific from in any wise interfering with the Western Union lines upon its road; and a similar one was issued at Denver. Both have been disobeyed."

"What will the Western Union do about it?"

"Steps are being taken not only to enforce the injunctions, but to restore the lines."

"Were attempts made to get control of any other of the Western Union lines?"

"Yes. At Kansas City preparations were being made to seize those on the Missouri Pacific at different points between St. Louis, Kansas City, and Atchison, but the Company was advised, and got out an injunction at Kansas City and

PREVENTED THE STEAL."

"What do you mean by stealing a line?"

"Well, take the lines on the Kansas Pacific running from Kansas City to Denver. By the terms of the contract the Western Union furnishes the battery power, and has an immense battery at Denver, and another at Kansas City. The lines start from the Western Union offices, and run out on to the railroad. Whoever has control of the batteries has control of the lines. These people go to work and collect batteries at Denver and Kansas City,—each end of the lines,—and then cut the wires, disconnecting them from the Western Union batteries, and running them to their own. That instant the Western Union loses control of the lines, and the other parties have it."

"But can't the Western Union play the same trick?"

"Of course; but the difficulty is where a railroad company are the robbers they have a larger force of men than the Western Union, and it would be many against a few."

"Don't the railroad companies own the lines that have been seized?"

"Not only have lines been taken in which there was a joint interest on the Kansas Pacific, but two wires in which the Western Union's sole ownership was not questioned, the Company having constructed and paid for them. The Kansas Pacific, I understand, have offered to treat for terms of purchase. That is an acknowledgment of the Western Union's right of property in the lines. They want to hold the wires for good, but the Western Union proposes to secure their return."

"You have said nothing about Eastern lines?"

"Not a Western Union wire in the East has been touched. The controversy is confined to the Central Division, which covers the territory between Albany, Pittsburg, and Salt Lake City, north of the Ohio River, and, west of the Mississippi, to the Gulf."

"Whose lines have been taken in the East?"

"The Atlantic & Pacific's on certain portions of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad."

"Weren't they controlled by the Western Union?"

"They were operated and controlled by a separate management, but

THE EARNINGS WERE POOLED

with the Western Union's."

"Who is managing the fight for the Western Union?"

"Col. R. C. Clowry, the Assistant General Superintendent of the Central Division, and Norman Williams and Gen. Thompson, the attorneys of the Company."

"Do you know what their program is?"

"I know that they propose to enforce the contract rights of the Company on the different railroads, which have been recognized for ten or fifteen years, the various roads having operated under them, and never questioned them until now."

"How long do the contracts run?"

"Usually twenty-five years."

"Are there existing contracts with all the roads which have seized lines?"

"Yes."

"What is the question involved?"

"Whether a change of ownership of a railroad, by securing a majority of its stock, absolves the corporation from all its contracts, promises, and obligations. The Western Union has contracts with all the railroads of any importance,—contracts which are of mutual benefit, and which were entered into by both parties,—the railroad companies securing free telegraphic facilities for conducting their own business, and, in consideration, allowing the Western Union to receive tolls for commercial messages sent to or from the stations. The lines were generally built under these contracts, and some of the roads have a joint interest in them, but in most instances the Western Union has the ownership. Years roll along, and no one makes any objection to the contracts,—no question is raised regarding them; but suddenly Mr. Gould acquires control of the majority of the stock of a railroad and announces that he doesn't propose to regard existing contracts. The Courts will have to say whether his position is legal or not."

THE AMERICAN UNION.

The reporter also had a talk with Superintendent Vigus, of the American Union, who was found in the Company's office in the Merchants' Building.

"Well, how are you getting along?" said the reporter.

"There is no trouble here. Everything is working quietly."

"How many wires have you in Chicago now?"

"The same as last week,—about forty. Most of them are local."

"When will you have more?"

"We'll have three to Milwaukee in a short time. They are being put up now, and we are getting lines in shape to work between here and Omaha, Davenport, Peoria, and points on the Chicago & Alton,—putting in repair the wires formerly owned by the Great Western."

"How many miles of wire does the American Union now control?"

"Between 40,000 and 50,000."

"What points do you cover?"

"All the principal ones in the East, and we will have connection with all the main cities in the West and South in a month or two."

"Where has President Eckert gone?"

"Down South."

"What for?"

"To look after the interests of the Company, I suppose."

"Are any lines being built there?"

"Yes. Four wires are being run between Cincinnati and Chattanooga, whence they will radiate to the principal cities,—Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, etc."

"Has the Company taken possession of any more wires along railroads?"

"None that I know of."

"Are you doing much business?"

"Not in Chicago, because the office isn't in proper shape yet. But we are not refusing dispatches for places we can reach conveniently. We take them for points which the Western Union cannot reach."

"When will you be ready for all that come along?"

"In a week or so. Branch offices will soon be established in all parts of the city."

These interviews give a good idea of the present situation; but how long it will continue is very uncertain. The lawyers will make their appearance in the courts within a month or so, and then will begin a legal fight which will be long and bitter. There will be thousands in it for the legal gentlemen, and the public will doubtless be benefited ultimately, though up to this time there has been no reduction of tolls even to points in the West, where the rivals are contending for business.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

NEW YORK, March 4.—An injunction was granted in the Superior Court of this city this morning, restraining the American Union Telegraph Company from occupying or using the wires of the Atlantic & Pacific Company, lately seized by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

AID FOR IRELAND.

PARNELL AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Charles Stewart Parnell and his associates arrived here about 11 o'clock from Springfield, Ill., and were met at the Union Depot by a Reception Committee, consisting of Mayor Overstol, C. M. D. Lewis, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and the representatives of the Land League, and the various Irish organizations of the city. There were no formal ceremonies at the depot, and the party was quietly conveyed in carriages to the Lindell Hotel, where elegant quarters are prepared for them. This evening there will be a grand reception at Merchants' Exchange Hall, which will be participated in by all the Irish associations in in the city and the citizens generally, and at which several speeches will be made.

The reception to Mr. Parnell and his associates at the Merchants' Exchange to-night was a grand affair. Mr. Parnell and party left the Lindell Hotel about half-past 8 in carriages, escorted by the various committees, the Mayor's Guard, Capt. Bull, and a large number of Irish citizens. The procession reached the hall at 9 o'clock. Mr. Parnell was escorted to the platform by Gov. John S. Phelps, who was made Chairman of the meeting. W. D. Lewis, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, delivered the address of welcome, after which Gov. Phelps, with remarks of welcome, introduced Mr. Parnell, who spoke briefly of the condition of Ireland, and made a strong appeal to the people of this country to continue their efforts in behalf of the famishing peasantry across the sea.

John Dillon followed in a short speech, and a series of resolutions was unanimously adopted expressing sympathy with the suffering Irish, denouncing the Irish land system, and recommending the Parnell fund as the best avenue through which to reach the distressed people.

Miss Emilie Gavin, of Chicago, then recited a poem, and Mr. Parnell closed the meeting with a very earnest appeal for aid, which was responded to very liberally, there being several $500, and $200, and $200 contributions, and many smaller ones, aggregating perhaps $3,000 to $4,000.

During the meeting telegrams and letters from President Hayes, Secretary and Gen. Sherman, ex-Gov. Hendricks, and Gov. Cullom of Illinois, Gov. Williams of Indiana, Gen. George B. McClellan, Wendell Phillips, Senator Vest, and a number of other distinguished persons were read, expressing regret that they could not be present at the meeting.

Although an entrance fee was charged at the door, the immense chamber of the Exchange was well filled with an orderly but very enthusiastic crowd, and the whole affair passed off most successfully.

Mr. Parnell will leave here to-morrow evening for Toronto.

NEW YORK MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Among to-day's subscriptions to the Irish famine-fund are $5,000 from an eminent citizen of New York through Dion Boucicault, $500 more from Boucicault himself, and $100 from a Cuban Irishman. The Edwin Booth benefit performance for the fund takes place at the Academy of Music this afternoon, and a great athletic benefit for the same purpose comes off at Madison-Square Garden this evening.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 4.—The citizens of Grand Rapids held a meeting to-night and appointed a committee of prominent citizens to make systematic collection of a fund for the relief of the starving in Ireland. The Mayor presided, and it is expected that a goodly fund will be raised.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

A Husband Charged with Having Suborned Perjury in Order to Prove His Wife a Wanton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 4.—Last Saturday William Addis, one of the most prominent and wealthy lumbermen of our city, got a decree of divorce from his wife, Hope Addis, on a charge of adultery, in the Superior Court of this city. The proceedings began on the Tuesday preceding, and scarcely any one knew of them until the decree was announced in the papers on Sunday. The decree was based on the testimony of Herman Blodgett, who had been in Addis' employ, and who swore that he had had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Addis. The complaint recited that Mrs. Addis had also committed the crime with other men who had been in her husband's employ, and at least one of them asserted that the allegation was true, though not called into court to testify. The public, who had known Mrs. Addis here and in Newaygo, her former home, for nearly thirty years, did not believe that she was guilty, and freely asserted that she was the victim of a damnable conspiracy. She had left town at once, going to Chatham, Canada, and was reported by her husband to have confessed her shame; at least, he so swore, and Blodgett swore that Addis had told him. Notwithstanding this, powerful friends resolved to investigate the matter to the bottom. She was sent for, brought back to this city this morning, and kept by friends. Blodgett was arrested this afternoon on a charge of perjury, and is now in jail, and is reported to have made a full confession of his crime before Mrs. Addis and other witnesses. It is understood that criminal proceedings will be begun against Addis, and perhaps others suspected of complicity in the matter. Meanwhile, to add to the complicity, the decree of divorce was set aside in the Superior Court this afternoon. Mrs. Addis is about 46 years old, has five children, four daughters and a son, the youngest about 19. She is respected and esteemed by all who know her, and the suspicion of a foul, damnable wrong done her has roused the community almost to a frenzy of indignation, and especially against Addis, who is suspected of having incited the wrong, and who is painted in some of the local papers in colors scarcely less black than those ascribed to the Devil. More startling developments may follow.

BISMARCK SNOW-BOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., March 4.—The train coming west with the mail is now at Alsop, eight miles east. No mail has been received in this city since Feb. 9. Numerous complaints have been sent to Washington. Business men have lost thousands of dollars by the stagnation of business consequent on this delay of mails through bad management. Yesterday the bankers telegraphed requesting Mr. Sargent, of the Northern Pacific, to send the mails through by wagon, which would cost but $25. To this dispatch Mr. Sargent telegraphed that the Company would stand one-half of the expense. This move causes severe criticism, as it appears to thousands of people in this section that the Company might pay the trivial expense of $25 when they have been deprived of communication with the outside world so long. The Northern Pacific has lost by blockades this winter over $300,000, and the people over $300,000.

A HACKMAN ON THE RAMPAGE.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening Robert McBride, a "boss" hackdriver, while drunk and standing near the corner of Clark and Washington streets, fired two shots from a revolver at a hackman who was driving past with his team and carriage. The shots evidently did not take effect, for the hackman lashed his team into a furious pace and got away. Lieut. Steele and Detective McDonald, who were passing at the time, arrested McBride and locked him up at Central Station. They did not book him, and did not record any particulars. On the outside it was ascertained that the person shot at was a driver known as George, who was formerly in McBride's employ, but is now working for Patrick Dignan. Another hackman named Kelley sued Dignan, and collected his wages. Some words ensued over the matter a few nights ago, and George cut McBride slightly. This was the provocation for the latter going out gunning for George last night.

McBride is given a pretty rough reputation by his brother hackmen. Last summer he had a disgraceful fight in Union Park while returning home from the races, and only a few weeks ago he broke his leg in a drunken row. He is said to be a very pleasant fellow when sober, but a terror when drunk, and for that reason he is going to be kept under lock and key until he gets out of the tantrum.

CASUALTIES.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 4.—Capt. John Pridgeon, a well-known vessel-owner and a member of the Board of City Water Commissioners, was driving down after dinner with his bookkeeper to his boats at the foot of Chene street, and, while crossing the track of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, a hand-car worked by four men, and running at a high rate of speed, struck the hind wheel of the buggy, upset the vehicle and horse, and threw the Captain and his companion into a cobblestone gutter. Pridgeon's scalp was gashed nearly four inches, exposing the skull, and it is feared he was seriously hurt internally. The bookkeeper, Robert Allen, had an arm broken.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 4.—Particulars were received here to-day of a serious accident which occurred last night on the Bowling Green branch of the Dayton & Michigan Road. When the passenger train from Bowling Green had got near Tontogany the wheels of the rear coach left the track, tipping the coach over on its side. The passengers were thrown over to the side of the car with great violence. Among the most seriously injured were A. W. Eckert, a prominent attorney of this city, badly cut in the face and otherwise bruised, besides being hurt internally. Joseph Crags and Samuel Waggoner, of Lake County, were also severely bruised.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 4.—One of the American District Telegraph messenger boys, Edward Byrne, No. 9, fell into the river at noon to-day, while playing on the dock. He was soon drawn out and taken to an engine-house, and every effort possible made to resuscitate him. This for a time seemed to be successful, but it was finally unavailing.

FATALLY INJURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 4.—Joseph Hordy, an old resident and well-known cattle dealer of this city, fell from the cars at Hastings while returning from Chicago this morning, and received injuries which will prove fatal.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 4.—E. Finney, an employé in the saw-mill of Farnham & Lovejoy, Minneapolis, was crushed to death by a pile of frozen sawdust falling on him to-day.

STRIKES.

FALL RIVER SPINNERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 4.—The action of the Fall River spinners to-night stamps them as the most ungrateful and exacting set of operatives in New England. The Board of Trade of that city to-day decided to increase the wages of operatives 10 per cent, making an increase of 25 per cent since Jan. 1, against 10 per cent given by manufacturers in Lowell and Lawrence. This action was entirely voluntary on the part of manufacturers, no increase having been asked except by spinners, who have always been dissatisfied. At a meeting to-night they adopted resolutions setting forth that extraordinary profits were made out of their labor and a larger percentage must be paid, as they have been reduced more in wages during the last six years in Lowell than in any other city. They want 16 per cent or nothing, and at those rates are willing to work for a specified time without disturbing the labor market. They claim that their work is harder and they work more hours than the employers acknowledge. There is not the slightest probability that the demands will be acceded to, as they are considered exceedingly unreasonable.

'LONGSHOREMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 4.—To-day a large number of East River 'longshoremen struck. The sum of 30 cents and 40 cents an hour has been heretofore paid for unloading steamships and sailing vessels, respectively. The stevedores have been in the habit of engaging 'longshoremen to unload vessels, and green men to unload steamers, the latter work not requiring so much skill as the former. This is what caused the dissatisfaction. The entire river front, from Coenties Slip to Pier 47, at the foot of Clinton street, is lined with the strikers, who are quietly talking over the state of affairs. In Brooklyn the men are just as firm. They are all confident of success, as there are now a great many ships docked, and there is the usual large amount of freight as is always handled this time of year.

BEAVER FALLS GRINDERS.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., March 4.—The forty grinders in the cutlery works who struck for an advance of 15 per cent on Saturday remain out. The fork-makers, twenty in all, last evening gave notice that they will strike next week unless the same advance is given them.

SUICIDE.

AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 4.—Mrs. Barbara Brabetz, a Bohemian, aged 40 years, wife of a Michigan Central Car-Works employé named Joseph Brabetz, was found hanging by the neck dead in a closet of her bed-room at No. 564 Eighteenth street at 5 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Brabetz, for several years past, has been an invalid, and has lately slept in a separate bed with the baby, another bed in the same chamber being occupied by her husband. At the hour stated the child began crying, and awoke Mr. Brabetz, who, thinking the mother was asleep, spoke to her. Receiving no answer, he arose to call her, when he discovered that she was not in bed. Search for the missing woman was instituted, and she was found dead in a closet, suspended by the neck, she having hanged herself with a small shawl to one of the clothes-hooks. The hook was so low that in order to accomplish her suicidal purpose the unfortunate woman had to rest upon her knees to bring the shawl taut. The body was quite cold when found, proving that she must have risen early in the night and committed the rash act. Long-continued illness is supposed to have rendered her insane.

AT FT. BRANCH, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 4.—Nicholas Biel, a prominent grain dealer at Ft. Branch, Gibson County, twenty miles from this city, committed suicide at 6:30 this morning by shooting himself through the heart. He had recently constructed a fine elevator at Ft. Branch, and was a prominent business man of the place.

There are rumors of financial embarrassment and loss of township funds in grain speculations and expensive buildings, but other statements say his books are correct in every respect, and his affairs prosperous. The Coroner's inquest found no cause for the act. Physicians present say he was temporarily insane from a light fever produced by overexertion in business.

OPENING INDIAN TERRITORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—The long-advertised meeting at the Board of Trade Hall, to-night, regarding the opening of the Indian Territory, was a great success. The hall was crowded. After the organization of the meeting, the United States Marshal read the President's proclamation amid great merriment and laughter. Col. Boudinot, ex-Congressman Franklin, ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke, of Kansas; the Hon. T. B. Bullen, James M. Nave, and others addressed the meeting, eliciting the profoundest attention and enthusiastic applause. All the speakers took strong grounds against any unlawful invasion of the Indian lands, but strongly advocated the creation of a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory, and the adoption of the Vest and Saunders bills now pending in Congress. There is but one sentiment here on the question; it is unanimous in favor of the pending legislation in Congress relating to the Indian Territory. A number of large meetings are to be held in Missouri and Kansas for the same purpose.

TILDEN TAKES A RIDE.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—Samuel J. Tilden arrived in the city this morning, and left a short time afterward, with the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, for a daylight ride of inspection over that road.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 4.—The propeller Oakland and barge J. E. Sparrow will load with lumber for Cleveland to-morrow; freight, $3.50.

GLUCOSE.

This New Industry Obtains a Vigorous Impetus.

Organization of One Large Company for Its Manufacture.

And Another Is Under Way.

There have appeared from time to time in THE TRIBUNE articles on the subject of the manufacture of glucose, an industry which has suddenly sprung into existence in this country, and which is returning immense profits on the capital invested. It is the manufacture of sugar or sirup from corn. Manufactories have been established and in successful operation for some time in the East, at New York, Buffalo, and other points, and have been more recently started at Peoria and Freeport, the capacity of the works at the last-named point having been doubled within a few days. It is only natural that this industry should make its way westward to the great corn-belt, where the article which it uses is grown, and where all the other things required in the manufacture, the coal and the water, can be had as cheap, if not cheaper, than at the East. The saving in freight rates by the manufacture at the points where the corn is grown, instead of transporting the cereal hundreds of miles, is immense. There has also been a glucose manufactory in operation in this city for nearly a year, and it is understood to be doing exceedingly well. Its proprietors, though, are keeping quiet about it, which is a pretty sure indication that they are making much money. It has been a subject of surprise that more manufactories should not have been started here, owing to the fact of the nearness of this point to the corn and the coal. Mention was made a couple of weeks ago in THE TRIBUNE of an application to Mayor Harrison by some capitalists for permission to tap the underground water tunnel. These gentlemen at that time were negotiating for the purchase of the property at the junction of the main river and the North Branch on the North Side. They were figuring to obtain, if they could, a reduction of water-rates, owing to the immense quantity they would consume, and made the proposition that they

WOULD RUN A TUNNEL

to the main one in case they could obtain the lower rates which they desired. At that time it was impossible to obtain the names of the gentlemen who were interested in this enterprise, but the industry of THE TRIBUNE has at last unearthed them, and the new manufactory turns out to be one on a larger scale even than was then supposed.

The proper papers have been sent to Springfield for the incorporation of the Chicago Glucose Manufactory. It is a corporation with a capital of $650,000, cash paid up. Of this amount Messrs. Matthieson and Weichers, who are conducting an immense sugar refinery near New York, and are represented here by Henry C. Carver, contribute $350,000. Although this is a majority of the capital, the control, it is understood, is to be in the hands of the Chicago parties, the principal ones being Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, who takes about $75,000 worth of stock; Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. L. Z. Leiter, Mr. George M. Pullman, and Mr. N. K. Fairbank, who take the remainder. Whether Mr. Sidney A. Kent has an interest or not is uncertain. These are gentlemen, as everybody knows, who are abundantly able to carry out any enterprise they may undertake, and who will not go into anything which does not promise a good and quick return of capital invested.

The manufactory which they propose erecting will, it is understood, have a capacity per day of 50 car-loads of corn, or 20,000 bushels. It requires, it is said, about 350 gallons of water to each bushel of corn to extract the starch from it. The corn is ground when wet, is then spread out on sieves, and a

STEADY STREAM OF WATER

flows on it. It will be seen from this what an important factor water is in the manufacture. The 20,000 bushels of corn per day will require 7,000,000 gallons of water, which, at the city's rates, would cost about $560 a day,—a very considerable item. Whether the negotiations with the Mayor in relation to tapping the water-tunnel have been successful or not is not definitly known, but it is not believed that they were, since any such arrangement would lead to a row on the part of the distillers and brewers who are unable to use artesian-well water, and of other large consumers of water, who are compelled to pay the ordinary meter rates.

As regards the location, there are two statements, neither of which could be verified yesterday. One was that the ground at the junction of the North Branch and the river had been selected, or the property immediately opposit, near the old Fulton Elevator. The other statement was to the effect that ground had been selected at South Chicago, on the Calumet. The advantages of the last-named place are manifold. It is accessible by rail; coal can be delivered there as cheaply as at Chicago; there is an abundant supply of pure water at comparatively little expense, the only thing which dirties the Calumet at present being the Riverdale distillery, and there would be an abundance of room, were the manufactory located there, for the erection of cattle-pens where stock could be fed on the gluten remaining after the extraction of the starch. It is certain that for some time negotiations have been in progress for the selection of a good site, either in this city or its southern suburb, and it is practically within the option of the managers of the corporation to select one out of several good sites which have been offered them.

THE PROFITS OF THE MANUFACTURE

may be seen from the following facts: A bushel of corn, costing about 40 cents, produces thirty pounds of grape sugar, or three gallons of sirup. This sugar, which costs them net two cents per pound, they can sell at from three and one-half to four cents, while the three gallons of sirup can be sold at from 35 to 40 cents a gallon.

Probably within a few days after the papers of incorporation have been filed, the preliminary work will be begun upon this last and important addition to the manufacturing interests of this city.

Mr. F. C. Taylor, formerly President of the Fourth National Bank, is busily engaged in organizing a company for the manufacture of glucose sirup, with a capital of $100,000, of which some $65,000 have already been pledged. He has entered into a five years' contract with an expert manufacturer, who has held a responsible position in one of the Eastern factories. This establishment, however, will not be located in this city. Mr. Taylor has for some time been looking for a site which will have the three requisits of being near the best corn district, within a short distance of the coal fields, and possessing a practically unlimited water power and supply. Ottawa, Ill., furnishes all three, and, it is likely, will be chosen. Operations will be immediately commenced on the placing of the capital stock.

A DESPICABLE OUTRAGE.

Mrs. Robert Gale, of No. 22 Whiting street, is lying at her home in a very critical condition, the result of a very peculiar injury. Inasmuch as Drs. Constant and Case do not think she will recover, the police in the North Division were set at work upon the case at a late hour last night. Wednesday evening last Mrs. Gale accompanied her little daughter to the National Theatre on Clybourn avenue. While there the little one asked to be taken to the closet, and the mother accommodated her. While Mrs. Gale and daughter were seated there, some one on the opposit side, and either outside or inside an adjoining building, savagely shoved a stick, sharp and jagged at the end, in through an aperture in the back of the closet. Mrs. Gale received a wound about three inches in length in the groin, and fainted away with pain. The blood flowed freely. After being attended by a physician of the neighborhood Mrs. Gale was taken to her home, where she has since lain in great pain. Although the stick did not reach the bowels, peritonitis has set in, and unless this can be controlled death will ensue. Up to an early hour this morning no clew had been ascertained to the fiend who perpetrated the outrage and perhaps murder. Only theories were in circulation. The most probable of these was that some person who had been discharged from the theatre, and who was therefore maliciously inclined, was the offender. The closet was seldom used by outsiders, and this theory is thought reasonable by the police.

BROTHERLY CONDUCT.

William and James O'Rourke, brothers, aged 25 and 23 years respectively, and living in the rear of No. 106 Miller street, had a disgraceful fight last night at 10:30 on their own premises. James ended the affray by cutting his brother on the cheek with an ax, inflicting a wound which, though serious in its looks, was not accounted as such by Dr. P. Marchand, who dressed it.

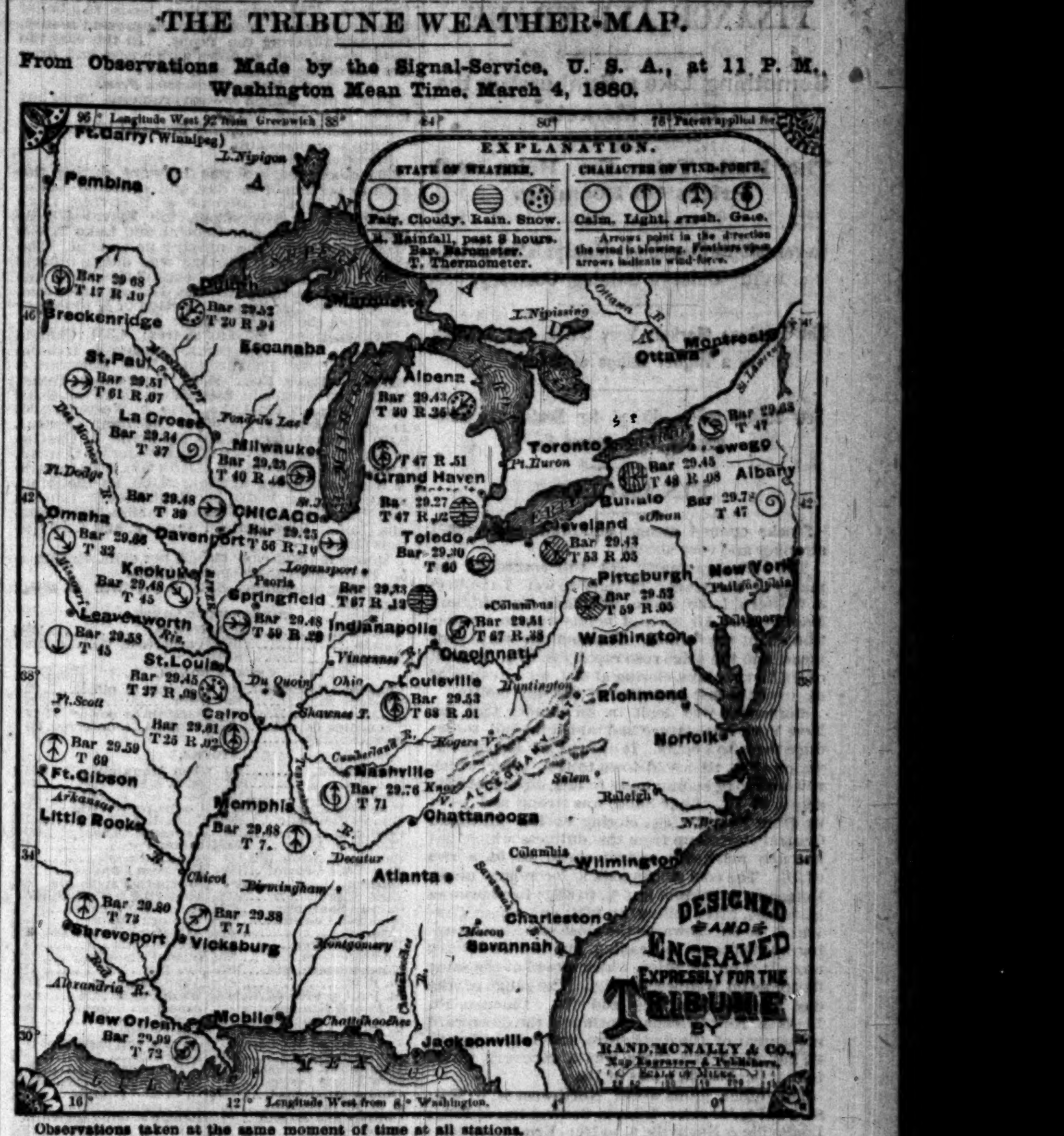
ALLEGED ABORTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 4.—About two weeks ago Mrs. Louise Brinkman, living at 108 Patterson street, was taken suddenly ill, and died last Friday. After her body was interred in a vault an intimate friend of the deceased told the bereaved husband that his wife had confessed to her on the evening before her death that she was suffering from the effects of an attempt at abortion. The husband placed the matter in the hands of the Coroner, who has since been conducting a secret examination, but to-day the evidence so clearly implicated Dr. T. S. Murdock of the crime charged that the matter was made public. The details are most horrible. It is claimed she is not the only victim of the Doctor's abominable practice, which is now probably at an end.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, March 4, 1880.



Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 4.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather.	Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	[illegible]	48	78	S.......	1	....	Foggy.	2 p. m...	[illegible]	50	79	S. W...	10	....	Cloudy.
7 a. m...	[illegible]	48	78	S.......	1	....	Foggy.	9 p. m...	[illegible]	58	64	W.......	10	....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	[illegible]	49	78	S.......	9	....	Cloudy.	10:18 p.m.	[illegible]	56	63	W.......	16	.10	Clear.

Maximum, 58; minimum, 48.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley rising barometer, colder north to west winds, clear or fair weather, preceded in the eastern portion by falling barometer, southerly winds, and occasional rain.

For the Lower Lake region, falling barometer in the eastern part, southerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather followed by colder westerly winds, rising barometer and clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, colder north to west winds, clear or fair weather.

For the Upper Lake region, rising barometer, colder north to west winds, occasional rain or snow, followed by clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ludington, and Grand Haven.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Harmonizing the Differences Between Scales Adopted by Workmen and Manufacturers in Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 4.—In regard to the recent negotiations between a committee of iron manufacturers and representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, it seems that the workmen perceived that the boilers' scale was a good thing, and adopted scales of their own, based on the puddlers' scale. In opposition to these the manufacturers also concerted scales, and the numerous conferences recently had have been for the purpose of harmonizing the differences. The harmonizing process has only been partly successful and two of the scales are still in statu quo. The "knobbling," "shingling," "scrapping," and "muck-rolling" scales have been agreed upon; and the only other important scale is that for tank and plate-rolling. Of those agreed upon the muck-rolling scale is the most important. It is based on slides, according as the price of boiling goes up or down. For instance, the price per ton for boiling at the present time is $7.25; the muck-rolling scale is 12½ per cent of that, which would be 90½ cents. A muck-roller, after paying his men, can make about $10.50 per day. The following prices for scrapping, bushelling, and heating on sand bottoms were agreed to: When the card rate for bar-iron is two-fifths, scrapping to be $2; when three, $2.15; three to three and a half, $2.35; three and a half to four, $2.60; the scrapper to pay all labor. At the last conference, held yesterday, it was agreed to disagree in regard to the other scales; that is, action was dropped on them for the present, for what purpose does not appear. At all events the conference adjourned without appointing a time to meet. Meanwhile work, it is said, will go on, and there will be no strike. Officers of the Amalgamated Association furnish the following:

"We are pleased to note that the conference meetings between the iron manufacturers of this city and representatives from the Association, on the adoption of scales for sheet and jobbing mills, muck-rolling, plate and tank mills, knobbling, scrapping, and shingling, terminated with the adoption of scales governing each of the above branches, except plate and tank mills. The meetings throughout, though the discussion at times was animated, were very harmonious and pleasant, and at the close all parted feeling that a great and lasting good has been accomplished, and that the manufacturers and workmen are now on an equal footing as regards uniformity of prices in the respective branches to which the scales apply. Copies of each of the scales will be sent to every lodge in the Association at once, and we ask that in no mill where these prices rule there be any deviation from them. Let each lodge see to it that in the future, as in the past, the scales are honestly and faithfully lived up to, and thus guard the interests of the employés as well as the Association. The respective scales go into effect as follows: Muck-rolling, Feb. 16; scrapping, knobbling, and shingling, Feb. 25; sheet and jobbing mills, March 1. The plate and tank mill scale is postponed. Remember that these scales are for the members of the Association, and should be kept within the fold."

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.—The Secretary of State to-day issued licenses to organize to the following proposed corporations: Austin Rotary Plow Company, Chicago; capital, $500,000; corporators, John Austin, J. J. Hall, S. Park Coon, H. H. Armstead; the Chicago Sugar Company, capital, $150,000; corporators, John E. Ransom, J. Albert Ellis, George W. Colhan; the Chicago Provision Inspection, Weighing, and Storage Company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; corporators, James M. Campbell, Patrick R. Corcoran, Benjamin L. Jones.

ASSESSORS ARRESTED.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 4.—The United States Marshal this morning arrested George C. Ward and Thomas Hughes, Assessors for Wilmington, on the charge of refusing to assess Republicans who desired to pay their taxes and thus be qualified to vote.

A NIAGARA BOOM.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, March 4.—The water in the Niagara River has been greatly swollen during the last few days by the recent rains. The ice-bridge has broken up. About 100 feet of the mill-race recently built under the railway suspension bridge has been carried away; also, the platform situated at the whirlpool rapids, which extended out some fifteen feet from the shore at a hight of six feet above water in the ordinary level of the water. The river is higher than it has been for many years.

VESSEL TRANSFER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Wolf & Davidson to-day sold the schooner Lottie Wolf to Capt. James Dunham, of Chicago, for $17,000 cash.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 4.—Turner & Lapham, of this city, have purchased the barge Mary Stockton for $3,000. W. R. Burt has sold one-half of the propeller S. D. Caldwell to J. Gordon, of Bay City, for $9,500; also to the same one-half of the barge A. Molton for $1,500.

ST. JACOBS' OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy.

Signa MARIE SALVOTTI, Prima Donna Wilhelmj Troupe: "Nothing can compare with it as a prompt and reliable cure."

Prof. C. O. DUPLESSIS, Mgr. Chicago Gymnasium: "We use it in preference to everything we know of."

D. B. COOKE, Esq., American Express Co., Chicago, Ill.: "Gladly bear testimony to its efficacy."

Prof. EDWARD HOLST, Pianist and Composer, Chicago, Ill.: "Its effects are in harmony with its claims."

STACEY HILL, Esq., Mt. Auburn Inclined R. R., Cincinnati, O.: "Undoubtedly it is a remarkable medicine."

Capt. HENRY M. HOLZWORTH, Chief Detective Force, Cleveland, O.: "Surprising relief. A world of good."

The Great German Remedy,

ST. JACOBS OIL,

Is "The Household Article" of the Age.

Keep it on Hand. It Conquers Pain.

Druggists sell it for FIFTY CENTS.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE

New York Monthly Fashion Bazar.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 25 cents per copy. Subscription price $2.50 per year.

The April number will contain large colored Fashion Plate of Paris Fashions, embracing Party Dresses, Reception, Promenade, and Visiting Dresses; an Illuminated Cover, with beautiful Colored Patterns of Children's Costumes, etc.

It also contains four pieces of new and popular music, "She Softly Whispered, Speed Well," "Mary of Argyle," "The Wood," and "The Midshipmite."

MISS M. E. BRADDON'S NEW STORY, ENTITLED "JUST AS I AM,"

Is commenced in this number, also the charming serial entitled "A STRANGE GUEST."

Portraits of Mary Anderson, Emma Thursby, and the Princess of Wales are contained in the April number.

A beautiful engraving, entitled "Little Samuel," after the celebrated painting by James Sant, is also given free with this number.

We employ no canvassing agents for the New York Monthly Fashion Bazar. Any person pretending to be canvassing for us is a swindler. The Bazar is for sale by all Newsdealers. It will also be sent, postage prepaid, for 25 cents per single copy. The subscription price is $2.50 per year. Address GEORGE MUNRO, 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., New York.

"SWEET SHAMROCK."

The New York Fireside Companion, No. 647, issued March 5, contains the first installment of Dwyer's charming Irish story, "SWEET SHAMROCK." The Fireside Companion is for sale by all newsdealers.

The words and music of the Irish song, "DEAR LITTLE SHAMROCK," will be given away with No. 648 of the New York Fireside Companion.

BROWN'S MEDICINES.

BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE

Large Bottles, 25 Cents.

Camphor, united with Soap and other pure and valuable ingredients, in this preparation, undoubtedly presents THE BEST DENTIFRICE yet offered to the public. It hardens the Gums, kills animal and vegetable parasites, sweetens the Breath, makes the Teeth glisten with whiteness and prevents their decay.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH.

Purely Vegetable & All-Healing.

BROWN'S [WORLD-FAMED] Household Panacea HAS NO EQUAL.

The Great Reliever of Pain, BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

We appeal to every family to give BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA a trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDISPENSABLE. No other preparation so quickly

HEALS FRESH WOUNDS—CURES SEVEREST PAIN.

A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water, (sweetened, if preferred,) taken at bedtime, will quicken the blood, warm the system, and

BREAK UP CHILLS AND COLDS.

For Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea or Sea Sickness, Indigestion, and Colic, it will invariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for SLEEPLESSNESS.

As a mild stimulant, it will be found a good substitute for wine or spirits. It will cure

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA,

Chills and Fever, Summer Complaints, Burns, Cramps, or any Distress in the Side, Back, Stomach, or Bowels, not excepting Cholera.

Will extract the fire from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and soreness.

WARRANTED DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF ANY OTHER PREPARATION.

Small Bottles, 25c.; large, 50c. Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS For Destroying Worms. 25 CENTS.

A substantial and effective confection, stronger in remedial action than any other medicine of its kind, but which is very pleasant to the taste, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be a ... relief ... upon ... Spasms.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Something Like a Sunburst in the Stock Market.

The Bulls Take the Helm and Prices Go Booming.

Governments Seemingly Manipulated Downward—Chicago Gaining Currency.

The Produce Markets Very Quiet, but Tending to a Higher Range of Prices.

Few Outside Orders, Except for Meats—The Movement of Corn Around Us.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened strong and dull, and closed stronger and very active.

The bulls apparently got full control of the market. The leaders of the rise were Lake Erie & Western, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Manhattan. All sorts of points were in circulation about the former. Transactions were very large, and the price rose rapidly to 38⅝, a gain of 8⅝ in two days, closing at 37¾, an advance of 4¾ over the last quotation of the day before.

Manhattan was dealt in on rumors that the New York Legislature had tabled the bill to reduce fares to 5 cents. It opened at 42½, an advance of ⅝, then sold down to 41⅜, after which it went along swimmingly to 47¼, closing at 45½, a gain of 3⅜. Lake Shore was strong and went up from 109⅛ to 111⅛, closing at 110. Michigan Central started up from the dullness which has recently marked it, and advanced to 94, a rise of 2⅜. The coal stocks took a secondary place. Delaware & Hudson lost ⅝, to 83⅜; Lackawanna ¾, to 93⅛, after selling at 92¾; and Jersey Central ⅝, to 88. Towards the close some good buying was reported in Reading, but it did not have any effect on the price, which closed at the same figure as on Wednesday, 71¼. The range of the day was between 71¼ and 70¼. Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans continued the downward movement of the day before, and sold as low as 40, but after this there was a recovery which took it back to 42, a loss of 1½.

The other gains were: Northwest ¼, to 93⅝; St. Paul ¾, to 81⅝; Illinois Central 1½, to 103½; Louisville & Nashville 6, to 149; Erie ¾, to 46⅜; the preferred ⅛, to 71⅞; Ohio & Mississippi 1¼, to 37; St. Joe preferred ¾, to 73⅞; Canada Southern 1¼, to 67⅞; St. Paul & Minneapolis 2⅜, to 58⅞; Western Union ⅞, to 113¾; Atlantic & Pacific ¼, to 46½; Ohio & Mississippi preferred 3¾, to 76⅞; Nashville & Chattanooga 1½, to 117⅞; Mobile & Ohio 1⅞, to 25⅞.

Besides the losses already mentioned, Pacific Mail went off ⅛, to 58⅞; Union Pacific 1, to 92½; Iron Mountain ⅝, to 63¾; C., C., C. & I. ⅜, to 79¼; C., C. & I. C. ⅛, to 19⅞; St. Joe ⅛, to 40; Kansas & Texas ⅛, to 43⅞; Wabash ⅛, to 43⅞; the preferred ⅝, to 68⅞.

At the close the market fell away under the influence of realizing sales, and the last quotations were a point or two below the highest figures of the day.

The operators who go on points are now cursing the rumors of stringent money and bear raids that scared them out of the market two weeks ago, and prevented them from getting any of the fat things it has had to offer the last week.

Erie second 6s opened at 91¾, rose to 92, and closed at that figure.

Railroad bonds in New York on Tuesday exhibited marked strength, and under an active demand a higher range of prices was recorded. Erie consolidated seconds rose from 91 to 92; do funded 5s from 85½ to 87; Chesapeake & Ohio first series B from 68 to 69; do currency 6s from 42½ to 44; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented from 98⅜ to 99; Iron Mountain first preferred incomes from 92 to 94; do second do from 82½ to 84½; Lake Erie & Western incomes from 63¼ to 64; Texas Pacific incomes from 75½ to 76; Ohio Central firsts from 92 to 92½; International & Great Northern second incomes from 76 to 77; Indianapolis, Dacatur & Springfield seconds from 74 to 74½.

There was a reaction in Government bonds, which was ascribed by some dealers to manipulation to secure a supply with which to meet the purchases of the Government. The 4s were off ⅝, and were 106⅛ bid, and 106⅜ asked in Chicago. The 4½s were 107¼ and 107⅝; the 5s, 103 and 103⅜, a decline of ⅜; the 6s were 105⅝ and 105⅞. District of Columbia 3.65s were 95½ bid and 96¼ asked.

Foreign exchange was very quiet. Sterling posted rates were 485 and 488; actual rates in New York were 484 and 487, and in Chicago the same. Sterling grain bills were 481¾ and 482¼. Posted rates for francs were 518¾ and 515; and commercial francs were 524⅞@523¾. Posted marks were 95 and 95¾, and commercial marks 94@94¼.

Chicago bank clearings were down to $5,300,000. There was an active Board-of-Trade demand for loans, which are quoted at 6@8 per cent. Chicago is now receiving more currency than it is sending out. New York exchange sold at 50@60c per $1,000 discount.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of Chicago & Silver Cliff, 1,200 at 20, 1,000 at 17½; Shenandoah common, 600 at 65, 600 at 70 seller 10, 200 at 72½ seller 10, 100 at 75 seller 10; Shenandoah preferred, 500 at 120, 100 at 130 seller 10; Chicago & Silver Cliff, 1,000 at 20; Shenandoah common, 1,000 at 75; 300 at 80; Shenandoah preferred, 1,000 at 130, 300 at 135. The following quotations were made:

MORNING CALL.

	Bid.	Asked.
Best & Belcher	8	9¾
California	3⅝	3¾
Consolidated Virginia	3⅝	4
Leviathan	1-10	3-20
Sierra Nevada	20	
Union Consolidated	34	36¼
Boston Consolidated	1 1-20	1¼
Chicago & Silver Cliff	3-20	1-5
Shenandoah common	7-10	¾
Shenandoah preferred	13-10	1 2-5
Central Arizona	8¾	9¼
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul, Dakota Extension	109	110
District Columbia 3.65s	95¾	98
N. C. C. R. R.	140	
Chicago West Division Railway	205	
Chicago City Railway	200	
Gaslight & Coke	145	155
Traders' Insurance Co	115	117
Chamber of Commerce	70	

AFTERNOON CALL.

	Bid.	Asked.
California	3¼	4
Consolidated Virginia	3⅝	4
Leviathan		1-10
Sierra Nevada	23¼	
Union Consolidated	34¼	35
Boston Consolidated	1	1 3-10
Chicago & Silver Cliff		3-20
Shenandoah common	7-10	1
Shenandoah preferred	13-10	1½
Central Arizona	8	8½

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
HAS FOR SALE
$100,000 5 PER CENT BONDS,
ISSUED BY TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO,
At 103 and interest,
In addition to a general line of other securities.
Dist. Columbia 3.65 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S. Government, for sale at 96¼.

COOK COUNTY AND WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS.
MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS, due in 1908.
INVESTMENT BONDS OF ALL KINDS.
CHARLES HENROTIN,
105 Washington-st.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,
New York.
88 La Salle-st., Chicago.
STOCKS.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

TRASK & FRANCIS,
Bankers and Brokers,
70 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange.
All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commission and Carried on Margins.
Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The market opened uncertain, and afterwards developed weakness in consequence of the light purchase of bonds by Secretary Sherman, and transactions. There was a dull market until near noon, when, under the leadership of Lake Shore, the old market developed, and experienced great strength, which manifested itself until the close. Movements in Lake Shore were undoubtedly due to operators to effect a market for other stocks. Lake Shore was advanced 2 per cent, but other markets are not stiffening materially, and a feeling of great uncertainty prevails as to their future. The activity in money is increasing. Foreign exchange is constantly stiffening, and a serious break is undoubtedly only a matter of few days. The open weather leads to a belief that we will have a cold snap the present month, seriously affecting the crops. In this case the solid stocks will go down with a rush and drag the rest of the market with them.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Governments quiet but lower for 4s, 4½s, and 5s.

Railroad bonds generally firm and higher.

State securities dull.

Bar silver 113⅜.

The stock market was buoyant during the greater portion of the day, and prices advanced 1 to 6 per cent,—Louisville & Nashville, Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi, the Elevated Railroad shares, Michigan Central, and Lake Erie & Western leading the upward movement. The rise in Lake Erie & Western was due to reports that the road was to be consolidated with another road running to the Illinois State line. At the close there was a reaction of ¼ to 1½ per cent from the highest point.

Transactions, 407,000 shares: 4,300 Canada Southern, 4,600 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 17,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 Delaware & Hudson, 45,000 Erie, 10,000 Houston & Texas, 11,000 Iron Mountain, 6,000 Kansas & Texas, 45,000 Lake Shore, 26,000 Lake Erie & Western, 2,000 Louisville & Nashville, 31,000 Michigan Central, 9,400 Northwestern, 13,000 Nashville & Chattanooga (closing at 117⅝), 8,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 New York Central, 42,000 Ohio, 6,000 Ontario & Western (closing at 29¼), 23,000 Pacific Mail, 22,000 Reading, 12,000 St. Paul, 5,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 10,000 Wabash Pacific, 7,000 Western Union, 6,200 Little Pittsburg, and 2,200 Illinois Central.

Money market easy at 5@6 per cent, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, firm at 484¾; sight, 487.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881	103⅝	New 4s	106⅜
New 5s	103⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	126
New 4½s	107⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7¼ consols	48	Virginia 6s, old	22
Missouri 6s	109	New	22
St. Jo	108	Virginia 6s, consol	77
Tennessee 6s, old	36¼	Virginia 6s, deferred	108
New	33		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	150	Iron Mountain	63¾
Panama	182	St. L. & San Fran	44¾
Fort Wayne	116⅛	St. L. & S. F., pfd	58
Pittsburg	111	Do. 1st preferred	78¼
Illinois Central	104	C., St. L. & N. O.	41¼
C., B. & Q.	143	Kansas & Texas	43⅝
Chicago & Alton	103⅛	Union Pacific	92⅝
Chicago & Alton, pfd	119	Central Pacific	82
New York Central	131¼	Northern Pacific	33¼
Harlem	182	Northern Pacific, pfd	56⅞
Lake Shore	109⅞	Louisville & Nashville	150
Canada Southern	67¼	Houston & Texas	88⅛
Michigan Central	93⅞	Western Union	113¾
Erie	46⅛	Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	46½
Erie, preferred	71⅞	Pacific Mail	58
Northwestern	93⅛	Little Pittsburg	14¼
Northwestern, pfd	106⅛	Reading	71¼
St. Paul	81⅛	Adams Express	109⅝
St. Paul, preferred	104¼	Wells Fargo	106
St. Paul & Minneapolis	57	American Express	56¼
St. Paul & Sioux City	44¼	U. S. Express	48⅛
St. Paul, & S. C., pfd	79	Quicksilver	20
Del., Lack. & Western	93	Quicksilver, preferred	63
Morris & Essex	108	Leadville	3⅛
Delaware & Hudson	83⅜	C. P. bonds	112
New Jersey Central	88	U. P. firsts	111⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	36⅞	U. P. land grants	113¼
O. & M., preferred	76	U. P. sinking funds	115⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	115
Mobile & Ohio	24⅛	S. P. & S. C. firsts	3¾
Clevel'nd & Columbus	79	C., C. & I. C. firsts	85
C., C. & I. C.	19	C., C. & I. C. seconds	91¾
B., C. R. & N.	80	Louis., N. A. & Chi	98
Alton & Terre Haute	23	Central Arizona	8¾
A. & T. H., preferred	64	Caribou	3⅜
Wabash, St. L. & P.	43¾	Homestake	33
W., St. L. & P., pfd	68¾	Ontario	37
Hannibal & St. Jo	39⅜	Standard	30⅜
Hannibal & St. Jo, pfd	74	Lake Erie & W	37⅜

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The exchanges for the month of February show a very remarkable increase in the volume of business. The gain in comparison with the corresponding month last year is larger than it was in January. It is shared by every city save one, and the gain at three of the four chief cities and at four others is more than 50 per cent. At fourteen cities at least the aggregate of payments during the month indicates an increase in the volume of business measured in quantities since February last, for the gain in exchanges is greater than the average advance in prices. The following shows the amount of exchanges at each city for the exact month of February:

New York	52.9	Boston	44.4
Philadelphia	54.5	Chicago	51.4
St. Louis	33.2	Cincinnati	24.7
New Orleans	11.7	Baltimore	21.5
San Francisco	8.9	Pittsburg	58.5
Louisville	17.9	Milwaukee	40.3
Providence	61.7	Kansas City	46.6
Cleveland	47.4	Indianapolis	61.2
New Haven	47.6		

The *Public* (newspaper) says in its comments that at New York the increase in the number of shares of stock sold is smaller than the increase in exchanges, so that, after deducting double the market value of shares, the exchanges not presumably arising from stock transactions amounted to $2,244,297,059 in February, 1880, against $1,408,735,927 in February, 1879, a gain of 58.3 per cent. But speculation in grain, cotton, provisions, petroleum, real estate, and other property undoubtedly explains some part of the increase in the bank transactions, so that the increase in the volume of business, measured in quantities, is probably somewhat less than the comparison of exchanges and prices would indicate; yet the month has evidently been one of very great activity in all branches of business; and there is abundant evidence in this almost universal and well sustained increase that the great improvement which followed resumption, and which had already begun to appear in February of last year, has not yet ceased. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the returns is that the increase in speculative operations, whether in stocks or in merchandise, does not appear to be anywhere greater than the increase in other business, for the manufacturing cities, such as Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Providence, and Lowell, compare very favorably with the cities more largely engaged in trading, and the change from gold to silver goes on steadily in the Treasury vaults. In the following statement the items for March 1 are compared with corresponding items for Jan. 20 and Feb. 20:

	Jan. 2.	Feb. 2.	March 1.
Gold coin and bullion	$157,790,321	$153,690,026	$146,750,758
Gold certificates outstanding	11,596,140	10,350,000	19,755,300
Gold owned	146,194,181	[illegible]	136,995,458
Standard silver dollars	33,168,064	34,961,611	36,972,093
Fractional silver	18,881,629	20,204,809	21,179,312
Silver bullion	4,492,421	4,888,035	4,525,306
Silver certificates outstanding	3,828,252	3,989,454	4,572,606
Silver owned	52,717,862	56,065,002	58,104,105

Unhappily the increase in silver on hand has again been about equal to the amount of coinage, which shows that no considerable amount of silver has been absorbed into the circulation during the month. But the amount of gold reserve has decreased over $6,300,000. Evidently this sort of thing cannot continue indefinitly without consequences which will gladden the hearts of the repudiators.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 4.—Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day moderately large, but, although prices are better in some conspicuous instances, yet on the whole the market seems a little tired. It has apparently been gorged beyond its capacity for digestion, and is naturally somewhat sleepy. You only have the values of the standard securities and the favorit speculative stocks risen to a point which requires a great deal more money to deal in them on a large scale, but new companies are rapidly listing their stocks on this market, with the natural effect of diverting to them the floating capital which would otherwise be expended on the old list.

In railroads there has been a strong market in special directions. Little Rock & Fort Smith, on the basis of a continued increase of earnings, advanced 1¼, to 34½; Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota advanced ½; Louisiana & Missouri River advanced 1, to 15; Chicago & West Michigan 1; St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred advanced ¾, to 57¼; do first preferred sold at 77½; Atchison also declined 1, to 138; Flint & Pere Marquette declined ½; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon preferred declined ½; Fort Scott & Gulf declined ¼.

In railroad bonds, Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s advanced ½; Union Pacific 8s ½; Burlington & Missouri ex-6s ½; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s declined ½; Union Pacific Land-Grant 7s 1; Republican Valley 6s ½; and others as before.

In land stocks, Boston Land advanced ⅛; Brookline declined ⅛; Maverick 1-16; Water-Power 3-16.

Bell Telephone advanced 50.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 4.—Consols, 97 11-16; account, 97 15-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105⅜; 4½s, 110¼; 4s, 109½; Illinois Central, 104¼; Pennsylvania Central, 53⅜; Erie, 46⅜; seconds, 94; Reading, 36¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £133,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to its liability, which last week was 50¼ per cent, is now 45¾ per cent.

The rate of discount for three months' bank bills has dropped to 2¾@2.⅞

PARIS, March 4.—Rentes, 82f 60c.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	8⅝	Consolidated Pacific	3¼
Alta	4	Mammoth	1⅜
Belcher	12⅝	Belle Isle	1⅜
Best & Belcher	10⅝	Tioga	2⅜
Bullion	4¾	Argenta	13-16
California	3¾	Noonday	3¼
Chollar & Potosi	5⅞	Bechtel	2⅛
Consolidated Virginia	3⅝	Boston Consolidated	1⅜
Crown Point	4⅛	Bulwer	8⅛
Eureka Consolidated	14⅛	South Bulwer	1⅜
Exchequer	2¼	Lady Washington	11-16
Gould & Curry	7⅝	Black Hawk	13-16
Grand Prize	1¼	Wales	3
Hale & Norcross	6⅜	Leviathan	3-32
Julia Consolidated	1¼	Caledonia	1¼
Justice	1⅜	Leeds	¼
Mexican	14¼	McClinton	13-16
Northern Belle	16⅜	Northern Belle Isle	1⅜
Ophir	17⅝	Belvidere	4⅛
Overman	6⅝	Navajo	1⅝
Raymond & Ely	1	Dudley	13-16
Savage	5⅜	May Belle	½
Sierra Nevada	23⅞	Good Show	13-32
Union Consolidated	37⅛	Syndicate	1⅛
Yellow Jacket	11⅝	Leopard	3-32
Bodie	9	Silver Hill	1
Potosi	3¼	Trojan	5-32
Mono	8¼	O. of Bodie District	2
Independence	1		

Assessments: Julia, 50 cents per share; Belvidere, 50 cents.

COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 4.—This afternoon a Mining & Milling Company, with works located at Rico, Colo., and having a capital stock of $100,000, was organized here. A Board of eleven Directors was elected,—S. S. Mann, S. P. Brown, H. B. Goodrich, J. C. Brown, R. S. Morgan, F. L. McClure, A. I. Beverly, F. W. Raymond, William Hart, F. A. Cornell, and J. J. West.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 4.—Copper stocks:

Calumet & Hecla	250	Quincy	40¼
Copper Falls	13¾	Ridge	8¼
Franklin	23¾	Madison Copper Mine	3⅝
Pewabic	62		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, March 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Throop st, 600 ft s of Twenty-second, w f, 200x244 ft, to Canal, dated Feb. 4 (Irving Queal to Amos G. Throop) $18,000

Lexington st, 75 ft w of Rockwell, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 3 (Louis Brody to Louis Stangler) 400

North av, 100 ft w of Maplewood, n f, 24x125 ft, with 25x125 ft in same block, dated Feb. 27 (William Loeb to Anna M. Stephan) 800

Nutt st, n e cor of Eighteenth, w f, 18x124 ft, improved, dated March 1 (August Warnicke to John Slapak) 1,300

Indiana av, 125 ft s of Twenty-third, e f, 25x160 ft, improved, dated March 3 (Peter Page to Mary Stevens) 7,000

Clark st, 150 ft s of Polk, w f, 25x95 ft, dated March 4 (Samuel Bateman to John and Julia Reynolds) 4,500

Clark st, 324¼ ft n of Harrison, e f, 48x105 ft, dated March 4 (Harvey M. Thompson to Thomas B. Bryan) 19,400

Sloan st, 400 ft e of Noble, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 24 (E. Bjoerkros to Jacob Kaminski) 1,425

Ada st, 135¼ ft s of Washington, w f, 21x89 9-10 ft, dated March 2 (William W. Evans to Mary H. Baldwin) 2,200

Twenty-second st, 116 ft w of Halsted, n f, 72x122 ft, dated March 3 (Leopold Mayer to C. Metzger) 2,600

Millard av, 300 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 1 (United States Steam Feed Company to Mary E. Gardner) 1,750

Central Park av, 169 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 1 (same to Emma A. Rice) 750

Centre av, 101¼ ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 4 (John Robinson to Frank Pospichal) 1,250

North Clark st, s w cor Belden av, 20 ft to alley, dated March 3 (M. E. Buckingham to P. L. Brabon) 1,300

Hickory st, s w cor Bonfield, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 4 (E. Guerin to Wojtalewicz & Kopka) 600

Forquer st, 275 ft w of Desplaines, n f, 25x116 ft, dated March 4 (M. and T. Riordan to Thomas McDonald) 1,100

Broad st, 116 ft s of Archer av, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 28 (E. and P. Mahoney to James Pepper) 800

West Huron st, 49¼ ft e of Lincoln, s f, 25x123 ft, dated March 1 (C. P. Nicolson to H. J. Frieman) 650

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

George st, n e cor Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Railroad, 5 18-100 acres, dated March 4 (Alexander N. Frillerton to L. and A. S. Wehrheim) $6,200

Lill av, bet North Halsted st and Lincoln av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 27 (William N. Beebe to Lizzie I. Barnett) 1,300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Indiana av, 255 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 50x160 ft, improved, dated March 1 (William Brown to Morris Cochran, Jr.) $7,000

Woodlawn av, 257 ft n of Sixty-third st, e f, 88 2-3x368 ft, dated March 4 (William Skeate to George G. Newberry) 1,500

Ellis av, 100 ft s of Brook st, e f, 20x105 ft, improved, dated March 4 (Alfred Bartow to M. B. Brown) 3,531

Hyde Park av, s w cor of Walnut st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated Feb 21 (Frederick Holbrook to Patrick Chambers) 3,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, and the corresponding time for last year:

	RECEIPTS. 1880.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.
Flour, brls	7,735	13,471	9,680	11,602
Wheat, bu	27,302	60,577	15,529	62,784
Corn, bu	169,341	60,071	130,202	70,675
Oats, bu	14,180	47,080	29,918	34,150
Rye, bu	2,730	1,590	1,644	2,785
Barley, bu	8,322	11,497	6,869	11,180
Grass seed, lbs	201,246	281,526	208,536	127,413
Flax seed, lbs	90,000	67,000	26,030	96,400
Broom corn, lbs			4,594	36,126
Cured meats, lbs	726,200	867,925	2,539,360	2,312,289
Beef, tcs			36	412
Beef, brls			407	125
Pork, brls	56	85	1,589	2,228
Lard, lbs	427,500	463,532	1,318,300	209,095
Tallow, lbs	55,740	75,295	43,159	33,290
Butter, lbs	169,584	156,731	115,070	115,106
Dressed hogs, No	416	195	218	346
Live hogs, No	23,057	18,109	5,140	8,062
Cattle, No	5,825	4,324	3,554	2,577
Sheep, No	1,745	2,713	1,278	1,546
Hides, lbs	126,465	162,412	102,646	156,130
Highwines, brls	110		3	8
Wool, lbs	11,980	8,921	13,052	12,318
Potatoes, bu	1,830	3,447	440	8
Coal, tons	5,622	5,183	1,149	1,727
Hay, tons	120	60		
Lumber, m ft	494	332	1,528	980
Shingles, m	167	160	500	80
Salt, brls	253	987	1,985	1,232
Poultry, lbs	13,466	21,964		22,645
Eggs, pkgs	805	119	323	363
Cheese, bxs	984	1,073	938	738
Green apples, brls	1,030	850	370	215
Beans, bu	1,212	349	901	72

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,041 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars winter wheat, 1 car mixed, 19 cars No. 2 spring, 31 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected, 12 cars no grade (64 wheat); 247 cars No. 2 corn, 115 cars high mixed, 18 cars new mixed, 5 cars no grade (395 corn); 15 cars white oats, 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 7 cars rejected (27 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 3 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected; 5 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars extra, 1 car feed. Total, 502 cars, or 241,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,037 bu wheat, 44,515 bu corn, 1,656 bu oats, 5,170 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet yesterday, and most of them were rather dull, there being little outside business except a fair shipping demand for meats. There was not much change in prices during the principal session, but the feeling in the afternoon was firm, and the result of the day's trading was a higher range of quotations. There was not much encouragement to strength in the tone of foreign quotations on wheat, but a higher Liverpool was expected to-day. The shipping movement of grain was slow, the current receipts being mostly taken to apply on local futures. Mess pork closed 2½c higher, at $11.80@11.82½ for seller March and $11.87½@11.90 for April. Lard closed 5c higher, at $7.17½@7.20 for new seller March and $7.22@7.25 for April. Short ribs closed at $6.52½ for April. Spring wheat closed ⅜c higher, at $1.25¼ for March and $1.25¾ for April. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 36½c for March and 40⅞c for May. Oats closed ⅛c higher, at 35½c seller May and 31¼@31⅜c seller April. Rye was easier, at 73½c for regular No. 2 and 74½c for seller April. Barley was nominal, at 77c for March No. 2 and 55½c for April extra 3. Hogs averaged 5c lower, closing weak at $4.10@4.30 for light and $4.15@4.60 for heavy. Cattle were active and steady, with sales at $2.25@5.40.

The demand for dry goods was all that jobbers could reasonably ask, the general movement being on a larger scale than at a like period in any former year. Prices remain firm, both for cotton and woolen textiles. Groceries were in fair request at well-sustained prices. Sugars (excepting hards) were up another ⅛c. There were no other price-changes. Dried fruits remained quiet and unchanged. Fish were firm as last quoted. The demand for butter continues in excess of the supply, and the market shows a firm tone. Cheese was quiet and easy. There was a very firm market for bagging, the tendency in all lines being improved. Pig iron was dull, and during the week prices have declined $2.00 per ton. Oils were steady and unchanged.

Lumber was steady, with trade good, and likely to continue so, though the mud is interfering with the movement in the country. Hardware was in demand and steady. The sales of hides were fair, and the market strong in consequence of the improved tone East and the good demand from local consumers. Hay was firmer under a better inquiry, with less offering, and sellers anticipate small receipts owing to the bad roads. The sales of seeds were rather light, and prices underwent little change. Fine potatoes were salable. Poultry was in fair local request and steady under small offerings. Eggs were lower.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 35c per 100 lbs on grain to New York and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 73½c on meats and lard and 61c on flour; do to Glasgow 63½c, and lard and meats to Hamburg 87c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 113,000 bu, and shipments 18,000.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 3,162 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 72,748 bu; oats, 24,766 bu; corn-meal, 883 pkgs; rye, 10,500 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt, 8,800 bu; pork, 171 brls; beef, 3,645 brls; cut meats, 3,423 pkgs; lard, 2,441 tcs; whisky, 711 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports on the dates named:

	Feb. 28, 1880.	Feb. 21, 1880.	March 1, 1879.
Flour and wheat, qrs	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,450,000
Corn, qrs	310,000	230,000	580,000

A gentleman from Wichita, Kas., reports that about half as much more land is seeded to winter wheat in that State as a year ago. Vast quantities of grain are going East from that State, mostly by rail, but some of it is going down the Mississippi. The grain is carried at such favorable rates as to enable Baltimore to offer corn to Liverpool last Wednesday at a price which would leave nothing for storage, interest, or commission if the order was filled here at our market quotations. The disadvantage yesterday was about 9d per quarter. Our merchants are, however, doing a large part of this business themselves, buying the grain at country points and shipping it direct to the seaboard.

The twenty-first annual report of the trade and commerce of Toledo is just issued. It gives the receipts for 1879 as 801,001 brls flour, 18,445,392 bu wheat, 15,638,049 bu corn, 3,991,027 bu oats, 251,354 bu rye, and 55,839 bu barley. The corresponding quantities for last year were 751,812 brls flour, 16,981,247 bu wheat, 19,052,927 bu corn, 3,542,026 bu oats, 349,356 bu rye, and 156,189 bu barley.

"Number of cargoes (corn) on sale off coast less than five," was stated yesterday in the official dispatch from Liverpool, but nothing was said about the number of wheat cargoes offered for sale. We do not remember to have seen any statement of the kind in the official dispatches for a long time past, while often informed that "number of cargoes on sale off coast, nothing offering." Some people are asking, Why is this thus?

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet and steady on the speculative part of the deal, with rather more life in the market for shipment. Liverpool reported an advance of 3d in lard and dullness in meats, while the local hog market was easy. There were very few outside orders for futures, and much of the trading in pork and lard was only changing from April into May.

MESS PORK—Declined 10@12½c per brl, and closed 5c below the latest prices of Wednesday, at $11.75 for round lots, spot or seller the month, $11.80@11.82½ seller April, and $11.95@11.97½ seller May. Sales were reported of 275 brls spot and seller March at $11.75; 15,250 brls seller April at $11.75@11.85; and 6,250 brls seller May at $11.92½@12.02½. Total, 21,775 brls.

LARD—Advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, but closed about the same as Wednesday evening, at $7.12½@7.15 for round lots, spot or seller the month, $7.17½@7.20 seller April, and $7.27½@7.30 seller May. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs spot and seller March at $7.10@7.15; 3,500 tcs seller April at $7.17½@7.22½; and 3,000 tcs seller May at $7.27½@7.32½. Total, 8,100 tcs.

MEATS—Were in moderate demand, both on local futures and for export, and were generally steady, except that green were quoted tame because of mild weather. Sales were reported of 300 boxes shoulders, partly at $4.15; 2,250 boxes long and short clears at $6.60@6.65; 25,000 lbs short clears at $6.60; 50 boxes do at $6.77½; 100 boxes bacon do at $7.50; 2,000,000 lbs short ribs at $6.50@6.55 for April and $6.55 for May; 100 boxes do at $6.75; 100,000 lbs bacon do at $7.05; 50,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7c; 15,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 6¼c; 200 tcs bacon hams at 8½@9¼c. Prices for the leading cuts were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$6.50	$4.00	$6.45	$6.60
Spot, boxed	6.70	4.20	6.65	6.80
March, boxed	6.70	4.20	6.65	6.80
April, boxed	6.80	4.30	6.75	6.90
May, boxed	6.90	4.40	6.85	7.00

Short ribs, seller April, closed at $6.52½. Long clears quoted at $6.30 loose and $6.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¾@7c boxed; long cut hams, 8¼@8½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8¼c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 6¾@7c; do seller April, 7@7¼c; green shoulders, 3¾c.

Bacon quoted at 4¾@5c for shoulders, 7¼@7½c for short ribs, 7¼@7⅝c for short clears, 9@9¾c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 6@6¼c for white, 5¼@5½c for good yellow, and 4¼@5c for brown; country do was quoted at 5@5½c for white, 4¾c for yellow, and 4¼c for brown, with sale of 200 pkgs at 4¾c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.00@8.50 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $14.50@15.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 5¾@6c for city, 5⅝c for No. 1 country, and 5c for No. 2 do, with sale of 250 brls city at 5⅝c, with sale of 500 brls choice city at 6¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, and the trading was mostly in odd lots. There were some shipping orders that could not be filled at the limits set. Sales were reported of 75 brls winters at $6.00@6.20; 250 brls double springs, partly at $6.87½; 250 brls spring extras at $4.55@5.60; 150 brls no grade at $3.00@3.25; and 25 brls buckwheat flour on private terms. Total, 750 brls. Export extras were quoted at $5.00@5.25 in sacks, and double extras do at $5.25@5.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 15 cars bran at $13.00@13.87½; 2 cars middlings at $14.50@15.62½; 3 cars wheat screenings, partly at $15.00; 750 brls corn-meal, partly at $1.90; Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $14.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and generally steady, but firmer, next month's deliveries advancing ⅜c and closing ⅜c above the latest quotation of Wednesday. The British markets were steady, but quoted firm on cargoes, and New York advices were slightly conflicting, but there was understood to be a better demand. Buying orders here were few, and shippers did little. The most notable feature in the market was the further shrinkage in the differences between succeeding months, April being at one time only ⅛c above March, and May only ⅜c above April. The last is nearly equal to the cost of carrying, without storage, while wheat delivered on next month's contracts will be chargeable with 2⅜c more for storage than that delivered in May. The shrinkage was due to more free offerings by parties who look for a decline abroad when the wheat begins to move towards them by the water route. Seller April opened at $1.24¾, sold at $1.24⅜, advanced to $1.25⅞@1.25¼, and closed at $1.25. Seller May ranged at $1.25⅞@1.26⅛, closing at $1.26. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.24¾@1.25¼, closing at $1.25⅛. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at about $1.25 for fresh receipts. Spot sales were reported of 44,000 bu No. 2 at $1.24¾@1.25¼; 800 bu No. 3 in Central at $1.09; 3,200 bu do in A. D. & Co.'s at $1.10; 400 bu do, winter receipts, at $1.08¾; 400 bu rejected, in A. D. & Co.'s at 95c; 400 bu do in Central at 90½c; and 10,000 bu by sample at 95c@$1.16. Total, 59,200 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu No. 3 mixed at $1.09 delivered; 400 bu winter at $1.18 on track; 2,000 bu do at $1.15@1.20 free on board cars. Total, 2,800 bu.

CORN—Was in moderate demand and firmer, May advancing ⅛c, and closing ⅛c above the latest price of Wednesday. Some British telegrams called corn dull, and others strong, but New York was firm. There was not much demand here for futures, and the inquiry for No. 2 spot seemed to be chiefly by parties who will carry it into May, there being a fair profit in the operation. For this reason there was little discrimination as to elevators. The shipping movement at present is mostly carried on from country points direct to the seaboard, and some operators average several hundred car-loads per day, none of which is reported here, except by accident. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 closed at 37c, and regular do at 36⅝c for round lots. Seller May opened at 40⅛@40⅝c, sold at 40⅜c, improved to 40⅞c, and closed at 40⅞c. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 36⅜@36⅝c, closing at the inside. Seller April was quoted at 36¾@36⅞c, June at 40⅝@40⅞c, and July at 41@41⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 87,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 36⅜@37⅛c; 2,400 bu new high mixed at 36@36⅛c; 4,000 bu new mixed at 35¼c; 10,400 bu by sample at 35¼@39c on track, the outside for white; 3,000 bu do at 36⅜@39⅛c free on board cars; 2,400 bu ears at 37@39c. Total, 109,200 bu. Rejected in store was nominal at 35c; and some No. 2 to arrive in good houses sold at 37⅛c.

OATS—Were in moderate demand, futures being steady and regular oats firmer. The receipts were rather small, and there was a good local and shipping inquiry for cash lots, and sales of winter receipts No. 2 were reported at 31⅝@31⅞c, round lots closing at 31⅝c, or ⅛c above Wednesday's price. Gilt-edged No. 2 were nominal at 33¼@33⅝c. Seller May sold at 35⅜@35⅝c, closing with buyers at the inside. April sold at 31⅜@31⅝c, and closed at 31⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 19,000 bu No. 2 regular at 31¼@31⅛c; 16,100 bu by sample at 33¾@37c on track; and 23,100 bu at 23@28½c free on board. Total, 58,200 bu.

RYE—Was rather more active and easier. Regular No. 2 sold at 73½c, and April was nominal at 74½c. Fresh No. 2 brought 75c. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 or the month at 73½c; 400 bu fresh No. 2 at 75c; 1,600 bu by sample at 75@76½c on track; and 800 bu do at 77@77½c free on board. Total, 12,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was again quiet and little better than nominal. Extra 3 was quoted lower at 55c for gilt-edged receipts, and 55½c sellers for April. No. 2 was inactive. Higher prices were named, but without a sale being made. Cash was quoted at 77c, and April at 77½@78c. No. 3 was 50c. A small business was done in samples,—local maltsters being the principal buyers. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu fresh extra 3 in A. D. & Co.'s at 55c; 3,200 bu by sample at 52@70c on track; and 4,800 bu at 38@61c free on board. Total, 8,400 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firm, with sales of 330,000 bu at $1.25¼@1.25⅜ for April, $1.26⅛@1.26¼ for May, $1.20@1.20¼ for July, $1.07 for August, and $1.02⅛ for the year. Corn—100,000 bu at 40⅞@40⅞c for May and 41⅞c for July. Mess pork was stronger. Sales 500 brls at $11.97½ for May and $11.82½ for April. Lard—250 tcs at $7.40 for June.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was stronger at $1.25⅜@1.25⅞ for April, which closed at the inside. May sold at $1.26⅛@1.26⅜, and closed at $1.26¼. Corn sold at 40⅞@41c for May, closing at 40⅞c. June closed the same as May. Oats were firmer, selling at 35⅜@35⅝c for May, and closing at the outside. June sold at 35⅞c. Mess pork closed 7½c higher, at $11.87½@11.90 for April and $12.02½@12.05 for May. Sales 7,000 brls at $12.00@12.05 for May and $11.85@11.90 for April. Lard closed 5c higher, at $7.22½@7.25 seller April and $7.32½@7.35 seller May. Sales 1,250 tcs at $7.22½ for April and $7.32½@7.35 for May. Short ribs were steady. Sales 1,100,000 lbs at $6.50@6.52½ for April and $6.57½ for May. Shoulders—50 boxes at $4.20. Long clears—45 boxes at $6.45. Long and short clears—500 boxes at $6.65.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady under a moderate inquiry for small and occasionally car lots:

Choice hurl	7½@8
Fine green, with hurl to work it	6½@7
Red-tipped do and hurl	5½@6
Inferior	5 @5½
Crooked	3 @4½

BUTTER—There was a firm market for fine table butter, the demand, as for some time past, considerably exceeding the supply. For fancy creameries as high as 38c is asked, and sales are occasionally made at that figure. We again quote:

Creamery	33@37
Good to choice dairy	24@30
Medium	18@20
Inferior to common	10@16
Roll	18@23

BAGGING—Remains strong. Cotton seamless bags are lower here than at the East, and an early advance is probable. Trade continues very quiet. We repeat our list:

Stark	24¼	Burlaps	14½@16¼
Brighton, A	24	Gunnies, single	13 @13½
Otter Creek	22	Do, double	22½@23½
Lewiston	22	Wool sacks	45 @50
American	22		

CHEESE—Was reported quiet and easy, but without further quotable change:

Full cream	14¼@14¾
Part skim	12½@13
Low grades	8 @10

COAL—Dealers were doing a light business at the prices given below:

Lackawanna, range and egg	$6.00
Lackawanna, nut	6.50
Erie and Brier Hill	6.00
Cannel	7.00
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Piedmont	5.50
Blossburg	5.50
Brazil block	5.50
Wilmington	4.00

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces sold at $1.10, and pork barrels were slow at 80@85c.

DRESSED HOGS—Were quiet, the receipts being small, and few buyers appeared. A car of mixed weights sold at $4.97½.

EGGS—Were weaker under free receipts. Sales were reported at 11@12c per dozen.

FISH—Were quoted as before. Trade keeps up surprisingly well, and the tone of the market remains firm. We again quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, ⅌ ½-brl	$6.25 @ 6.50
Whitefish, family, ⅌ ½-brl	4.00 @ 4.10
Trout, ½-brl	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Bloater, shore, ½-brl	20.00
Mackerel—Extra, shore, ½-brl	15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00 @ 1.25
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ⅌ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Bank	4.50 @ 4.75
Codfish—Dressed	8 @ 8¼
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @ 7.25
Herring—Halifax, split, brls	6.50 @ 6.75
Herring—Round, brls	5.50 @ 5.75
Herring—Holland, ⅌ keg	1.10
Herring—Scaled, ⅌ box	30 @ 35
Halibut—Smoked	9½@ 9¾
California salmon, ½-brls	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was an unchanged market for goods in this line. Trade shows but slight improvement, the city and country demand both being light. Quotations remain as before:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes, old	7¼@ 7¾
Turkish prunes, new	8¾@ 9
Raisins, layers	2.30 @2.35
Raisins, London layers	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, Valencia	8¼@ 8⅝
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.45 @2.55
Zante currants, new	6¾@ 7
Citron	21½@ 22

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	12 @ 14
Apples, Eastern	8¼@ 8¾
Apples, Southern	7¼@ 7¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	9¾@ 10½
Raspberries	31 @ 32
Blackberries	11¾@ 12¼
Pitted cherries	19 @ 20

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19¼@ 20
Naples walnuts	13 @ 13½
Brazils	9 @ 10
Pecans	11 @ 11½

GREEN FRUITS—Were in demand in a small way and steady:

Apples, ⅌ brl, in lots	$3.00@ 3.75
Cranberries, ⅌ brl	9.00@10.00
Lemons, ⅌ box	6.00@ 7.00
Valencia oranges, medium, ⅌ case	7.00@ 8.50
Messina oranges, ⅌ box	3.50@ 4.00

GROCERIES—Sugars were again strong, with a further advance in soft grades of ⅛c. Coffees, rice, sirups, and other lines were comparatively steady. There was a fair general demand:

RICE.

Carolina	7¾@ 8
Louisiana	7 @ 7¾
Rangoon	6¾@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	24 @28
Rio, prime to choice	17¼@18
Rio, good	16¾@17
Rio, fair	15¾@16¼
Rio, common	14¾@15¼
Rio, roasting	13¾@14¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10½@10¾
Granulated	10½@10⅝
Powdered	10¼@10⅜
A standard	9⅝@ 9¾
A No. 2	9⅜@ 9½
Extra C	9¼@ 9⅜
C No. 1	9 @ 9⅛
Yellow	8¼@ 8½
New Orleans fair to fully fair, hhds	7⅝@ 7⅞
New Orleans prime to choice, do	8⅜@ 8⅞

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	42 @ 44
Prime corn or sugar	40 @ 42
Fair to good corn or sugar	34 @ 38
Blackstrap	24 @ 25
Choice New Orleans molasses	56 @ 58
Prime do	52 @ 55
Fair do	46 @ 49
Common do	40 @ 45

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @ 19
Cloves	38 @ 42
Pepper	17 @ 18
Nutmegs	98 @1.00

HAY—Was in better demand and stronger. Dealers look for small receipts in consequence of the bad condition of the country roads; hence the improved tone. Quotations:

No. 1 timothy, ⅌ ton	$ 13.00
No. 2 timothy, ⅌ ton	12.00@12.50
Mixed	10.00@10.50
Upland prairie	10.00@10.75
No. 1 prairie	8.50@ 9.00
Slough	8.00

HIDES—Were in good demand and firm in sympathy with the Eastern markets:

Green-cured hides, light, ⅌ lb	8¾@ 9
Green-cured, heavy	8½@ 8¾
Damaged hides	6¾@ 7
Calf, ⅌ lb	14 @ 15
Dry-salted, ⅌ lb	12 @13
Dry flint	16 @17
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	50

HOPS—Choice New York hops were scarce and quoted firm at 38@40c per lb. Sales of inferior Eastern, the gleanings of the export stock, are reported at 34@36c. It is understood they did not suit our brewers, and some were rejected. Western hops are scarce, the best stock being nearly exhausted. Low grades are quoted slow at 15@25c.

LUMBER—Continues in good demand and steady. A fully supply of logs this spring seems now to be assured in Wisconsin and the northern peninsula of Michigan, and, by using tramways, etc., an adequate stock will doubtless be secured in the other part of the latter State. It is reported that there is plenty of water in the northern swamps. Quotations:

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch	$ 45.00
First and second, 1¼@1½ inch	42.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	36.00
Third clear do	32.00
First and second clear dressed siding	19.00
Common dressed siding	16.00@17.50
Flooring, second common dressed	30.00
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards	36.00@42.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	34.00@36.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	29.00@32.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	21.00@23.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards	14.00@15.00
Common boards, No. 2	12.50
Dimension stuff	12.50
Dimension stuff 20@30 feet	13.00@18.00
Pickets, rough and select	14.00
Lath	2.60
Shingles, standard	2.65
Shingles, choice	2.70

METALS AND HARDWARE—Were in good demand and steady. Merchants say trade is much better than usual at this date. Following is the list:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ⅌ box	$ 11.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	13.00
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	10.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	12.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	20.50
Pig-tin, ⅌ lb	28@ 29
Bar-tin	31
Solder	16
Pig lead, ⅌ lb	6
Bar lead	7
Lead pipe	7¾
Copper bottoms, ⅌ lb	39
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	45
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	45
Planished, cut to size	45
Sheet zinc, ⅌ lb	9@ 9¼
Sheet-iron, Nos. 24	6.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	6.20
Sheet-iron, No. 27	6.40
Common bar-iron rates	4.X
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	15@ 17
American planished iron, "B"	11
American do, "A"	12
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	13@ 16¼
Fence wire ⅌ lb	7

NAILS—Were steady at $5.50 rates.

OILS—Prices were without change. Jobbers report a moderate city and country demand at the following quotations:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	$ 13¼
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	17¾
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	17½
Lard, extra winter	65
Lard, No. 1	57
Lard, No. 2	50
Linseed, raw	80
Linseed, boiled	83
Sperm	70
Whale, winter bleached	1.35
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	50
Straits	47
Turpentine	45
Miners' oil	60 @ 63
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12¼
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13¼
Gasoline, 87 degrees	18¼

PIG-IRON—Under a continued slack demand the market during the present week has been working easier. Stocks are not accumulating to any notable extent, but, in the absence of important new business, holders show some uneasiness, and have reduced their prices to the extent of $2.00 per ton, as follows:

Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 1 and 2	$53.00
Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 3, 4, and 5	58.00
Scotch, Summerlee	42.00
Scotch, Eglington	42.00
American Scotch, No. 1	43.00
Coke, foundry, No. 1	44.00

POTATOES—Dealers reported a light inquiry for fine peachblows at 50@57c per bu. The bad roads keep back wagon supplies, hence a better inquiry for truck or car-lots. Early rose sold at 36c on track.

POULTRY—Was in local demand and steady, fine stock bringing readily the outside prices. The weather was soft, but fine dressed stock was preferred to live. Wild ducks were overabundant and slow. Chickens, dressed, 6@7½c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 7@10c per lb; ducks, 7@9c per lb; live geese, $5.00@7.00 per doz; wild ducks, 75c@$1.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was a shade easier, prime being $2.70@2.72, and choice sold at $2.75@2.80. Fair seed sold at $2.60@2.65. Clover sold at $4.10@4.37½, prime being $4.25, and mammoth sold at $4.50. The market was quoted steady. Pure flax sold at $1.65. Hungarian was nominal at 85@90c per bu.

SALT—Was in request and steady:

Fine salt, ⅌ brl	$ 1.45
Ordinary coarse salt, ⅌ brl	1.50
Ground solar	1.50
Dairy, with bags	2.55@2.90
Ground alum	1.25
Liverpool fine (white sacks)	1.70

WHISKY—Was in fair demand and steady. Sales aggregated 450 brls on the basis of $1.07 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was steady and in fair Western demand:

Washed fleece, medium choice	55@58
Washed fleece, common	50@53
Washed fleece, fine, ⅌ lb	52@55
Medium unwashed	38@42
Fine unwashed	33@35
Coarse unwashed	33@35
Tub-washed, choice	60@62
Tub-washed, common to good	57@59

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,412	25,628	551
Tuesday	3,686	19,032	2,016
Wednesday	5,825	23,057	1,745
Thursday	5,709	23,270	1,120
Total	18,632	90,987	5,432
Same time last week	17,038	141,302	8,037
Shipments—			
Monday	1,900	3,973	370
Tuesday	1,498	3,888	714
Wednesday	3,554	5,140	1,278
Total	6,972	13,001	2,362

CATTLE—The cattle market was active, all classes of buyers operating on a more generous scale than for a number of days previous. Under the increased movement the market worked firm, though no advance resulted, the liberal supply of stock on sale operating against high prices. There were more first and second class cattle than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the general average after all was not much improved, as the proportion of common grades was also larger. There was a load of extra steers, averaging 1,662 lbs, which were bought for the Transit House at $5.40, but with that exception there were no sales over $5.15. Shippers bought principally at $3.85@4.65, and the local trade mostly at $3.00@3.80. Stockers met with a better demand than on any day of late, but the offerings were liberal and prices were no more than sustained. Sales were at $2.75@3.65,—the bulk at $3.00@3.35. The market closed steady, with not much stock left over.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
13	[illegible]	$5.40	16	1,282	$4.30
71	1,390	4.95	20	1,197	4.25
16	[illegible]	5.10	15	1,245	4.25
12	1,477	5.00	18	1,297	4.15
47	1,455	4.95	21	1,301	4.15
15	[illegible]	4.90	18	1,176	4.12½
15	[illegible]	4.90	16	1,211	4.10
17	1,355	4.80	21	1,177	4.05
21	1,469	4.75	20	[illegible]	4.00
20	1,419	4.75	16	1,310	4.00
32	1,312	4.75	19	1,094	4.00
17	1,322	4.75	16	1,056	3.90
49	1,368	4.80	11	1,100	3.90
17	1,360	4.65	15	1,161	3.87½
39	1,363	4.60	17	[illegible]	4.00
16	1,350	4.60	18	1,006	4.00
34	1,330	4.60	15	1,020	3.85
26	1,425	4.70	24 stockers	845	3.55
17	1,415	4.55	30 stockers	789	3.50
18	1,340	4.55	10	1,139	3.50
24	1,373	4.55	13	1,073	3.35
17	1,359	4.50	25 stockers	784	3.37½
14	1,350	4.50	30 stockers	740	3.35
17	1,380	4.50	22 stockers	914	3.35
33	1,380	4.50	22 stockers	727	3.35
19	[illegible]	4.37½	19 stockers	662	3.25
16	[illegible]	4.37½	24 stockers	674	3.15
35	1,230	4.35	20 stockers	617	3.00
24	1,280	4.35	10	1,047	3.00
17	1,350	4.30	14	1,024	3.00
18	1,206	4.30	25 stockers	587	3.15
18	1,259	4.20	10 stockers	550	3.20
16	1,134	4.30	21	1,015	3.15
11	1,240	4.25	21 cows	946	2.90
65	1,214	4.25	11 cows	960	2.65
69	1,208	4.25	18 cows	916	2.65
20	1,215	4.25	23	834	2.60
16	1,308	4.20			

HOGS—Business dragged all day. Packers manifested but little interest, the weather being too warm for cutting, and with only an indifferent shipping demand salesmen found it uphill work to effect sales even at a decline from Wednesday's prices. There was a good deal of irregularity in prices, some sales making at pretty full rates, while others were 10c off. The average decline was a strong 5c. Light sold mostly at $4.25@4.30, and heavy weights mostly at $4.25@4.40. The market closed dull and weak at $4.10@4.30 for poor to best light, and at $4.15@4.60 for poor to extra heavy. There were numerous sales of skips at $3.50@3.85.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
34	281	$4.70	38	339	$4.40	62	203	$4.30
49	275	4.65	101	315	4.40	48	205	4.30
39	385	4.65	50	323	4.40	34	196	4.25
55	288	4.60	107	186	4.40	24	310	4.25
33	283	4.60	54	285	4.35	43	202	4.25
44	312	4.60	126	193	4.35	39	275	4.25
23	332	4.60	47	281	4.35	26	184	4.25
58	302	4.60	44	189	4.35	84	271	4.20
22	289	4.55	51	239	4.35	37	184	4.20
42	394	4.55	137	248	4.35	44	185	4.20
29	287	4.50	153	268	4.35	129	180	4.15
65	324	4.50	48	206	4.35	55	173	4.15
39	322	4.50	51	327	4.35	79	167	4.12½
48	283	4.50	64	210	4.30	71	173	4.10
50	370	4.45	85	292	4.30	31	212	4.10
45	379	4.45	106	268	4.30	27	250	4.10
46	289	4.45	47	170	4.30	95	162	4.00
51	270	4.45	55	282	4.30	100	176	4.25
96	311	4.40	61	247	4.30	42	291	4.25
47	339	4.40	163	191	4.30	51	247	4.25
100	309	4.40	42	311	4.30	33	129	4.00
53	193	4.40	47	217	4.30	127	17.	3.95
56	215	4.40	70	216	4.30	70	156	3.85
60	214	4.40	60	189	4.30	40	134	3.75
50	326	4.40	64	205	4.30	27	146	3.80

SHEEP—The supply continues light, and the demand fair; consequently prices remain firm. Sales were on a basis of $4.50@5.00 for common to medium grades and at $5.25@5.75 for good to choice, per 100 lbs.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
80	113	$5.50	90	120	$5.50	23	98	$5.00
153	105	5.25	42	90	4.60	87	101	5.10
165	117	5.40						

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 4.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,122 head of through and 51 of yard stock; supply very light, and little business done in shipping; the bulk of trade has been to the retail trade; prices just a trifle better than this day a week ago; best, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.10@4.90; common, $3.25@3.80; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs, $3.25@3.75; bulls, cows, and stags, $2.00@3.25; sales for three days, 720 head.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,510 head; total for three days, 7,260; Yorkers, $4.25@4.50; Philadelphias, $4.75@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 700 head; total for three days, 5,800; selling slow, at unchanged prices.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts the past week, 2,379; shipments, 2,251; steady; native shippers, $3.75@4.50; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.90; native cows, $2.20@3.25; Colorados, $2.40@3.50; Texas, $2.00@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 11,197; shipments, 1,859; demand fair; choice heavy, $4.00@4.10; light shipping and mixed packing, $3.75@3.90.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—BEEVES—No receipts; dressed beef a shade firmer, $6.75@8.25. Shipments, 300 live, 1,040 qrs of beef, 126 carcasses of mutton, and 320 dressed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,100; prices fully sustained; market closed firm; sales of sheep at $5.75@6.75; lambs, $6.75@8.00. All sold and more wanted.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,800; five car loads offered alive but not sold; nominally steady at $4.65@4.95.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 965; nothing doing; absence of business for want of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,000; market fairly active and a shade higher; fair to Western sheep, $5.40@6.00; choice to fancy, $5.75@6.10; fair to good lambs, $5.50@6.50; best grades disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,900; market dull, weak, and lower; Yorkers, $4.55@4.65; medium and heavy, $4.65@4.75; fair ends, $4.25@4.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—CATTLE—The run consists mainly of medium and fair, which sold at a slight decline, at $4.25@4.65; good to fair, steady, at $4.60@5.20; butchers' stock scarce and firm; cows and heifers, $2.75@3.50; corn-fed Texans, $2.50@4.00. Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 200.

SHEEP—Firmer; good heavy, averaging 150 pounds, brought $5.85; other sales at $4.00@5.20. Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,400.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—HOGS—Quiet; common, $3.25@4.20; light, $4.25@4.45; packing, $4.20@4.55; butchers', $4.55@4.65; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 1,400.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—HOGS—Quiet at $3.50@4.55; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 2,500.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s; spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 5d; white, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 7d; club, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 8¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 57s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—COTTON—Firm at 7¾@7⅞d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 10,800.

BREADSTUFFS—New Western mixed corn, 5s 8¼d@5s 9d.

LONDON, March 4.—REFINED PETROLEUM—8¼d.

ANTWERP, March 4.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 4—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s@13s. Wheat—Winter, 11s@11s 8d; spring, 10s 5d@11s; white, 10s 7d@11s 2d; club, 11s 1d@11s 7d. New corn, 5s 8d@5s 8¼d. Pork—57s 6d. Lard—39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; No. 3 do, 10s 2d. Corn dull at 5s 10d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn rather dull. California wheat declined 6d. Arrived—Wheat in fair demand. Corn in good demand and prices tending upward. To arrive—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 spring declined 3d to 6d. Corn quiet and steady. Pork—Western, P. M., 57s. Lard, 3d higher at 39s 9d. Bacon—L. C. steady at 36s 6d; S. C., rather dull and 3d lower at 38s 3d. Tallow, 35s. Cheese, 73s. Beef P. M., 77s 6d.

LONDON, March 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 11s 7d; white Michigan, 11d 3d. Corn inactive at 5s 8¼d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; fair average California, 53s 6d. Corn strong; less than 5 cargoes on sale. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held; good shipping California wheat just shipped, 50s 6d; nearly due, 52s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—COTTON—Steady at 13¼@13⅜c; futures firm; March, 13.11c; April, 13.26c; May, 13.47c; June, 13.66c; July, 13.78c; August, 13.84c; September, 13.33c; October, 12.51c; November, 12.11c; December, 12.06c.

FLOUR—Dull, with a light demand; receipts, 8,000 brls. super State and Western, $4.90@5.35; common to good extra, $5.50@5.85; good to choice, $5.90@8.00; white wheat extra, $5.85@6.50; extra Ohio, $5.75@7.50; St. Louis, $5.55@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; receipts, 27,000 bu; ungraded winter red, $1.42½@1.45; No. 3 do, $1.42½ in store; No. 2 do, $1.49@1.49½; mixed winter, $1.46½; ungraded white, $1.42½; No. 1 do, $1.45@1.47; No. 2 red, March, $1.49½@1.49½; April, $1.50@1.50½; May, $1.48½@1.48⅝. Rye, 95@97½c. Corn active and a shade higher; receipts, 73,000 bu; ungraded, 57@60½c; No. 3, 57¼@58½c; steamer, 59@59½c; No. 2, 59½@60½c; old do, 61½@62c; steamer white, 61c; round yellow, 58c; yellow Western, 61c; No. 2, March, 58¾@57c; April, 55½c; May, 53c. Oats in fair demand; receipts, 25,000 bu; mixed Western, 48@49c; white Western, 48¾@54c.

HAY—Nominally unchanged.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and heavy; Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7¾@7⅞c. Molasses fair and unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 91¾c; crude, 6¾@7¼c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¾@6⅞c.

RESIN—Quiet at $1.45@1.52½.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 45½c.

EGGS—Nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $11.87½@12.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; prime steam, $7.62½@7.70.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 16@29c.

CHEESE—Quiet; Western, 11@14½c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.10.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; superfine, $5.00@5.25; XX, $5.75@6.00; XXX, $6.00@6.37½; high grades, $6.50@6.87½.

GRAIN—Oats firmer at 47@48c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; quoted at $2.40@2.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; old, $12.50; new, $12.87½@13.00. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, loose, 4¼c; packed, 4¾@4¾c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear sides, 6¾c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 8¼@8¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; canvased, 9¾@10c. Lard—Market dull; tierce, $7.12½@7.87½; keg, $8.00@8.50.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $22.00@24.00; choice, $25.00@26.00.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 14¼@16¾c. Sugar active and firm; inferior, 5¼@6c; common to good common, 6¼@7c; fair to fully fair, 7@7⅛c; prime to choice, 7¼@8c; yellow clarified, 8¼@8⅝c. Molasses steady; common, 30@33c; fair, 30@38c; centrifugal, 30@42c; prime to choice, 42@52c; cistern bottoms, 50@60c. Rice scarce and firm at 6@7½c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm, at 90c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 484¼.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull but steady; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and March, $1.45½@1.46; April and May, $1.47@1.47½; June, $1.44; July, $1.30. Corn—Western firm for spot; futures steady; mixed, spot, 56c¼c; March, 55¼@55⅜c; April, 55⅝@54c¾; May, 53⅞@53½c; steamer, 53½c. Oats firm but quiet; Western white, 47@48c; do mixed, 46@47c; Pennsylvania, 48@49c. Rye higher at 92@95c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 20@26c; roll, 20@25c.

EGGS—Lower at 12c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

SUGAR—Higher; A soft, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.10½@1.11.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,351 brls; wheat, 32,600 bu; corn, 92,850 bu; oats, 100 bu; rye, 216 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 61,600 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 280,472 bu; corn, 88,520 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Rye flour steady at $5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; rejected on track, $1.32; No. 2 red, in elevator, car-lots, $1.45¾; No. 2 red, March, $1.45¾ bid, $1.45¾ asked; April, $1.47 bid, $1.47¼ asked; May, $1.46¾ bid, $1.47 asked; June, $1.45¼ bid, $1.46 asked. Corn quiet but steady; Western mixed on track, 54½c; sail mixed, March, 55⅜c bid, 55½c asked; April, 54c bid, 55c asked; May, 53¾c bid, 53¾c asked; June, 53c bid, 53¼c asked. Oats quiet; rejected, 46@46½c; mixed, 46c; No. 3 white, 45@46½c; choice white, 47@47½c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand. Beef, mess, $12.00; mess pork, $13.00; hams, smoked, 9½@10½c; pickled, 7¾@9¼c; lard, Western, 7¾@8c.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

EGGS—Sluggish; Western, 13c.

CHEESE—Dull; creamery, 14@14½c; do good, 13¼@13⅝c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 7⅝c.

WHISKY—In fair demand at $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 121,000 bu; oats, 4,200 bu; rye, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,300 bu; corn, 229,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—FLOUR—Easier and slow; fancy, $6.10 asked; choice, $5.85 bid cash; $5.85 March; family, $5.55 April; XXX, $5.55 bid.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, advanced, and then declined; No. 2 red, $1.24¼ cash; $1.24½ March; $1.27⅝@1.27⅞ April; $1.29@1.29⅝@1.29¼ May; $1.25⅜@1.24⅝ June; $1.02 the year; No. 3 do, $1.21@1.22¼; No. 4 do, $1.14¼ bid. Corn higher; 35¼@35c cash; 36c March; 36¾@37c April; 37¾@38⅛c May. Oats butter; 33c cash and March; 34¼@34⅜c bid April. Rye dull; 73c bid. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing, $12.25 cash; $11.75 March; $12.22½ April. Dry salt meats easier, but not lower. Bacon unchanged. Lard quiet at $7.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; corn, 132,000 bu.

HOGS—Active and lower; Yorkers to Baltimores, $4.00@4.20; packing, $4.10@4.25; butchers' to select, $4.30@4.40; receipts, 4,160 head; shipments, 5,800 head.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 4.—FLOUR—Neglected and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; opened and advanced ⅛c, and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.29; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.23; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.20⅜; March, $1.20⅜; April, $1.21⅜; May, $1.26⅜; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.08; No. 4, $1.02; rejected, 92c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 37c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 75c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring, 61@61½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Prime mess pork firm at $11.65 cash; $11.85 April. Prime steam lard, $7.10 cash; $7.20 April.

LIVE HOGS—Weak and lower at $4.00@4.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and steady at $4.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; barley, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 1,800 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 4.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, $5.00@5.25; common extras, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras, $5.50@6.25; Minnesota do, $6.00@7.25; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $6.50@7.00; Illinois and Indiana, $6.75@7.25; St. Louis, $7.00@7.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheats, $7.00@9.00; winter wheats, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm; mixed and yellow, 58@62c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 50½@52c; No. 2 white, 48½@49c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 45@48c. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Western choice creamery, 30@37c; fair to good, 25@27c; ladle packed, 20@25c.

EGGS—Western, 13@14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 brls; corn, 31,000 bu; wheat, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 10,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 4.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.29½; amber Michigan, $1.33¼; No. 1 red winter, spot, March, $1.33½; April, $1.35; May, $1.36¼; June, $1.34¾; No. 3 red Wabash, April, $1.27; Western amber, $1.32. Corn quiet; No. 2 spot, 38½c; April, 42¼c; No. 2 white, 42½c; rejected, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 36⅛c; March, 37c.

CLOVER SEED—Mammoth, $4.70; prime, $4.60.

HOGS—$4.90.

Closed—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, held at $1.34; April held at $1.35½; May, held at $1.36½; $1.36 bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 138,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—COTTON—Steady at 12¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.22@1.25. Corn steady; No. 2 white, 44@44½c; do mixed, 42@43c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 40@41c; do mixed, 39@40c. Rye steady at 85@87c.

HAY—Steady at $14.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.50. Lard steady; prime steam, $7.25. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6¾@7c; clear, 7¼c. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear rib, 7¾@7⅞c; clear, 7⅞@8c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.05.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—COTTON—Firm at 12⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Scarce and firm at $1.22. Corn stronger at 43c. Oats steady at 37@37½c. Rye quiet but firm at 85c. Barley steady; extra, 73c; fall, 78@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $12.00. Lard dull at $7.10@7.15. Bulk meats firm at $4.12½, $6.65, $6.87½, and $7.00. Bacon steady at $5.25, $7.25, $7.62½.

WHISKY—Steady with a good demand at $1.05.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 80c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, March 4.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 59,038 bu; shipments, 128,017 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, $1.14; March, $1.14. Corn—Receipts the past week, 149,544 bu; shipments, 158,658 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 28¾c; March, 28¾c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 4.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; buyers holding off; 1 car No. 1 hard Duluth, $1.37. Corn neglected; new No. 2 offered at 47½c on track. Rye neglected. Oats neglected. Barley dull; small sales inferior State at 70c; Western, on track, 71c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 4.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; extra nominal; No. 1 white, $1.28¾; March, $1.28¾; April, $1.31¼; May, $1.32¾; milling, No. 1, nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, March 4.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; high mixed, 35¾@36c; mixed, 35½@35¾c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 white, 34¼@34½c. Rye inactive; No. 2, 76½c.

WHISKY—Steady; sales 150 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.05.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.28@1.29. Corn steady; 37½@38c. Oats steady at 34@35c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 4.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.43@1.44. Corn steady; Western mixed, 52c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton goods and prints more active in first hands, and prices very firm. Sprague's fancy prints are advanced half a cent. Dress goods, lawns, and ginghams active. Men's wear woolens, flannels, and blankets moving steadily, and prices strong. Foreign goods fairly active.

The *Bulletin* says: "Three thousand pieces of black, colored, and fancy silks, and 500 pieces of Lyons brocades, damasses, etc., the importation of Passavant & Co., will be sold Wednesday next by leading auction houses."

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—COTTON—Firmer and held higher; middling, 12⅝c; low middling, 12⅛c; good ordinary, 11⅝c; net receipts, 3,872 bales; gross, 4,431; exports to Great Britain, 8,228; to the Continent, 4,866; sales, 5,000; stock, 315,390.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—COTTON—Firmer; middling, 12¼c; sales, 1,500 bales; receipts, 600; shipments, 900; stock, 78,500.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—PETROLEUM—Steady; Standard white, 110 test, 9¾c.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—PETROLEUM—Fairly active; crude, 95½c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 4.—PETROLEUM—Market opened at 93¾c; the highest, 93¾c; the lowest, 90½c; closing at 90¾c. Shipments 28,600 brls; charters 46,519 brls; transactions, 250,000 brls.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, March 4.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 43c.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 4.—Douglass, the Ute Chief, made a desperate effort to escape from Fort Leavenworth about 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was sitting on the balcony of the guard-house, when he suddenly leaped to the ground and started for the woods. A pursuit was instantly organized, and great excitement prevailed. The Sergeant of the guard came upon the chieftain near the National Cemetery. On the command being given to halt, Douglass gathered a rock in each hand and showed a disposition to resist, but a tap from a musket and the arrival of other soldiers subdued him. He was taken back to the guard-house and heavily ironed, and the privileges hitherto given him will be no longer granted. He has been sullen and reserved ever since his incarceration, and has been watched closely, while given considerable freedom.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE | $100 Reward.

We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' experience, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture. Manufacturers of the celebrated Common-Sense Truss, adopted by the Government as the best.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC—BOKER'S BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

In accordance with the desire frequently expressed, both in the United States and abroad, these Bitters, so long and justly celebrated for their fineness as a cordial, and for their medicinal virtues against all diseases of, or trouble from, the digestive organs, will henceforth be put up and sold not only in quart, but

ALSO IN PINT BOTTLES,

for medicinal, family, traveling, and other purposes. To be had at all the principal druggists', grocers', liquor merchants', etc. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, New York, No. 78 John-st. Post-Office Box 1029.

ixed, March, 55¾c bid, 55½c asked; asked; May, 58½c bid, 58¾c asked; aked. Oats quiet; rejected, 40@40½c; white, 45@45½c; choice white, 47@

fair demand. Beef, mess, $12.00; hams, smoked, 9½@10½c; pickled, estern, 7¾@8c. and unchanged. Western, 15c. creamery, 18@14½c; do good, 13¼@

ull; refined, 7½c. r demand at $1.10. r, 2,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 0 bu; rye, 500 bu. heat, 3,300 bu; corn, 229,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

March 4.—FLOUR—Easier and slow; choice, $5.85 bid cash; $5.85 March; XXX, $5.55 bid. opened lower, advanced, and then 3, $1.24½ cash; $1.24½ March; $1.27¾ ril; $1.29@1.29¾@1.29¼ May; $1.26¾ the year; No. 3 do, $1.21@1.20¾; No. 4 rn higher; 35½@35c cash; 35c March; ¾@38¼c May. Oats butter; 35c cash ¾c bid April. Rye dull; 75c bid. y at $1.07. ork dull; jobbing, $12.25 cash; $12.30 ril. Dry salt meats easier, but not changed. Lard quiet at $7.05. r, 4,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 0 bu; barley, 2,000 bu. ur, 9,000 brls; corn, 132,000 bu. and lower; Yorkers to Baltimore, s, $4.10@4.25; butchers' to select, 4,100 head; shipments, 3,800 head.

MILWAUKEE.

Wis., March 4.—FLOUR—Neglected

dull; opened and advanced ⅛c, and 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.25; No. 1 Mil- 2 Milwaukee, $1.20¾; March, $1.20¾; 0 bu; $1.26¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.08; No. 92c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 37c. Oats No. 2 spring, 61@61½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 75c. uiet but steady. Prime mess pork $11.85 April. Prime steam lard, pril. eak and lower at $4.00@4.25. —Dull and steady at $4.80. r, 5,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; barley, our, 2,800 brls; wheat, 1,800 bu; bar-

BOSTON.

4.—FLOUR—Steady; Western super- common extras, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin Minnesota do, $6.00@7.25; winter Michigan, $6.50@7.00; Illinois and St. Louis, $7.00@7.75; Wisconsin and process spring wheats, $7.00@9.00; .00@8.50. uiet but firm; mixed and yellow, 60@ No. 1 and extra white, 50½@53c; No. No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 46½@ ily unchanged. ern choice creamery, 30@37c; fair to e packed, 20@25c. . 15@14c. ur, 4,100 brls; corn, 31,000 bu; wheat, rn, 10,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

arch 4.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.29¼; amber Michigan, $1.33¼; No. 2 . March, $1.33¼; April, $1.35; May, 33¾; No. 3 red Wabash, April, $1.27; $1.22. Corn quiet; No. 2 spot, 36¾c; 2 white, 42½c; rejected, 40½c. Oats ; March, 37c. Mammoth, $4.70; prime, $4.60.

quiet; No. 2 red winter, held at $1.34; ¼; May, held at $1.36¼; $1.36 bid. eat, 15,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, orn, 138,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

arch 4.—COTTON—Steady at 12¼c. nd unchanged. firm at $1.22@1.25. Corn steady; 44½c; do mixed, 42@43c. Oats quiet; 2c; do mixed, 39@40c. Rye steady $14.00@18.00. Pork dull at $12.50. Lard steady; 5. Bulk meats quiet but steady; should- ib, 6¾@7c; clear, 7¼c. Bacon quiet ulders, 4½@5c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; Hams—Sugar-cured, 9½@10½c. dy at $1.05.

CINCINNATI.

arch 4.—COTTON—Firm at 12¾c. and unchanged. —Scarce and firm at $1.32. Corn Oats steady at 37@37½c. Rye quiet Barley steady; extra, 73c; fall, 78@

Pork dull and nominal at $12.60. Lard 5. Bulk meats firm at $4.12½, $6.65, Bacon steady at $5.25, $7.25, $7.62½. dy with a good demand at $1.05. and unchanged. Steady at 80c.

KANSAS CITY.

spatch to The Chicago Tribune. March 4.—GRAIN—The Price Current —Receipts the past week, 50,033 bu; bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, $1.14; March, ceipts the past week, 149,544 bu; ship- firmer; No. 2 cash, 28½c; March,

BUFFALO.

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PEORIA.

4.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; 35½c; mixed, 35¼@35¾c. Oats scarce white, 34¼@34½c. Rye inactive; No. 2, dy; sales 150 brls finished goods on

INDIANAPOLIS.

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OSWEGO.

h 4.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white 1.44. Corn steady; Western mixed, 57c.

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OKER'S BITTERS.

UBLIC---BOKER'S BITTERS. COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS with the desire frequently expressed, ited States and abroad, these Bitters, ly celebrated for their fineness as a their medicinal virtues against all dis- sing from the digestive organs, will ing and sold not only in quart, but O IN PINT BOTTLES, amily, traveling, and other purposes, the principal druggists', grocers', ts', etc. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, 's John-st. Post-Office Box 1,029.

RAILROADS.

Effect of the Reduction of the Grain Rates.

Will the Trunk Lines Be Able to Control the Water-Routes?

Chicago, Rockford & Northern—The Road from Here to Port Royal.

FALSE PROPHETS.

Although the railroad managers were profuse in their declarations previous to the late reduction in grain rates that it would not bring forward any additional business, yet they are now compelled to admit that it has had a good effect. Since last Monday, when the new rate went into effect, the business of all the roads has been so largely increased that they are now taxed to their full capacity. The increase in wheat shipments has not been very large, owing to the advance in ocean rates, which leaves the rate on foreign business about the same as before; but the increase in corn shipments has been very large, as this article is not largely exported, and is mostly shipped to the East for home consumption. It is almost certain that another reduction of five cents per 100 pounds will be made about April 1, which will make the grain rates 30 cents. The railroads expect to keep up all summer, as they do not fear any serious competition by lake. It is reported that during the last few months the managers of the Eastern trunk lines have been engaged in getting control of all the grain-carriers on the lakes that could be procured, and thus they expect to be able to dictate lake as well as the rail rates. The principal steamboat lines have for some years past been controlled by and run in the interest of the Eastern trunk lines. The New York Central and Erie have lines to Buffalo and the Pennsylvania to Erie. The Baltimore & Ohio is now making arrangements for a steamer line to Sandusky, and the Wabash has also established lately a large line of steamers from Toledo to Buffalo. Thus, with these lines and the principal sailing vessels adapted for the grain traffic in their control, the trunk lines will be able to do just about as they please after navigation opens, and shippers will be as completely at their mercy as they were during the winter. The only hope for relief is based on the competition by the Grand Trunk, which has not only excellent all-rail routes to Portland, Boston, and New London, but has also a good steamship line between this city and Sarnia. The shipowners and agents of Montreal are now making vast preparations for competing with Boston and New York for the cattle and grain trade next spring and summer. A larger fleet of steamers and sailing vessels than has ever entered that port is expected, and the local Harbor Board is taking measures to make Montreal almost a free port. It is highly probable, too, that the Great Western Railroad of Canada will cut loose from the trunk-line pool and join the Grand Trunk, using the latter's new route from Port Huron to Chicago. It is also probable that the trunk-line scheme will find a bad enemy in Jay Gould, who, it is claimed, has lately become alienated from Vanderbilt on account of the telegraph fight and other causes, and is determined to break the trunk-line pool as well as the Southwestern and Iowa pools. Gould has also "a bone to pick" with the trunk lines on account of the shabby treatment he received from them during his late fight with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, when they refused to prorate with him at the cut rates or afford him any other aid or comfort. Thus, while the trunk lines have been hatching their plans for a further continuance of the high rates that prevailed last winter, it is very probable that they will find before long that they have counted their chickens before they were hatched, and that they will be compelled in the end to come down with the rates to meet the competition that is springing up from new and unexpected quarters.

MIXING MATTERS UP.

The annual meeting of the Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad Company (leased to the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company) was to have been held in this city last Monday, but, owing to an injunction served upon Mr. F. E. Hinckley and the Chicago & Iowa, enjoining them from voting on 500 shares of stock held by them, which, it is claimed in the bill, were obtained in an illegal manner, no action was had, as the stock held by the aforementioned parties constituted more than one-half of all the stock of the Chicago, Rockford & Northern, and the law requires that two-thirds of the stock must be represented in order to make an election valid. Another meeting of the stockholders of the road was held yesterday in this city, but, although not quite one-half of the stock was represented, and no previous notice had been given as required by the statutes, the meeting was held in due form and business transacted.

It was decided to increase the Board of Directors from five to seven. The Board had been classified so that three members were elected one year and two the next. The meeting went back on this arrangement, and elected four new Directors, instead of two. The new Directors elected yesterday are as follows: George Willard, Robert Tinker, J. T. Meagher, and H. S. Hawley. The Directors holding over are as follows: B. B. Shumway, T. B. Waterman, and B. T. Lewis. Mr. F. E. Hinckley and the Chicago & Iowa took no part in the meeting being enjoined from acting. The Chicago, Rockford & Northern runs from Rochelle, Ill. to Rockford, twenty-five miles, and is operated by the Chicago & Iowa, which pays for its use 25 per cent of the gross earnings. The road is in the hands of a Receiver.

As already stated, all the stockholders of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, except the Town of Aurora, were enjoined at the annual election Wednesday from voting, an injunction being served which was issued at the instance of the City of Aurora, which claimed that the stock it holds is the only legal stock. Consequently the Aurora stock organized a meeting and elected the following new Directors: D. P. Waterman, Joseph Rising, R. G. Montany, E. R. Allen, L. D. Brady, Holmes Miller, and William McMackin.

This new Board of Directors held a meeting yesterday to organize. Mr. McMackin resigned his position as Director, and Mr. George W. Kretzinger was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. D. P. Waterman was elected President and Mr. George W. Kretzinger Solicitor. The following Executive Committee was elected: D. P. Waterman, R. G. Montany, and E. R. Allen. No other business was transacted.

CHICAGO & SOUTH ATLANTIC.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has the following regarding the proposed Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad:

The revival of the purpose of building the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad is receiving much encouragement. Already active steps have been taken to secure an entrance to Chicago, and the late action of the Legislature of South Carolina in offering special inducements to capitalists to finish the old Blue Ridge Road from Anderson, South Carolina, to Knoxville, has greatly lessened the difficulties in the South. And again, the great importance of Port Royal harbor as an outlet and inlet to commerce is becoming generally recognized, and this point has been selected as the Atlantic terminus of the proposed road. Already two new transportation companies, with ample capital, have been organized to divert trade to that point, one at St. Louis and the other at Chicago, with the early prospect that additional ones will be organized at Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other points. The Cincinnati Southern, now opened for traffic to Chattanooga, it is thought, must select Port Royal as its objective point on the Atlantic. A new weekly line of steamers for the grain, cattle, and cotton trade of the West and South will be in operation between Port Royal and Liverpool by the 15th of this month, and other lines will soon be put in operation with the ports of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and other points in South and Central America and Europe. The surpassing excellence of Port Royal harbor is now fully conceded, and its peculiar advantages for handling grain, stock, and other commodities are far superior to any port on the Atlantic seaboard. The proposed road is to be built on the most direct practicable route, and will be shorter than any existing line between Chicago and the seaboard. Eastern capitalists are considering the project with much favor, and it is believed that the requisite funds can be raised to push the work to completion. Some difficulties are to be overcome at the north end, growing out of complications with the narrow-gauge road between Delphi and Rensselaer, but it is believed these troubles can be harmoniously adjusted. The Company prefer building on the old line via Delphi and Frankfort to Indianapolis, but if this should be found impracticable, and obstacles are thrown in the way, an independent line via Reynolds, Rossville, and Frankfort will be adopted, making a shorter line by ten miles than the proposed route of the narrow-gauge, between Chicago and Indianapolis. It can hardly be doubted that it is far more important to Delphi, Frankfort, and other points to secure a full standard-gauge road, that will become the general line of travel and traffic, and have important terminal connections, than a narrow-gauge, adapted only to local business, and forever unable to compete with other roads.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS.

In May, 1879, the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company (New Orleans Branch of Illinois Central) issued a circular stating that it would pay "valid" bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company. On the strength of this circular, Mr. Henry S. McComb, of Wilmington, Del., presented a number of bonds of the Mississippi Central to Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, the Secretary of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans. The bonds were examined by Mr. Fish, who refused to pay some of them, but for other bonds he gave McComb the Company's checks for $10,497, and retained the bonds. Mr. McComb deposited the bonds for collection in the bank and went to his home in Wilmington. Upon arriving there he found a telegraphic dispatch from the officers of the Company stating that they had stopped payment of their checks. Mr. McComb returned to New York and brought suit on the checks and obtained an attachment under which he levied on some of the Company's property. The Company then applied for an order requiring McComb to produce some papers to enable the Company to prepare an answer to the suit on the checks. The Court granted the order, and from this Mr. McComb appealed, and the General Term reversed it.

MICHIGAN MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 4.—The Michigan Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents held a meeting here to-day, and elected A. B. Leet, of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, President; S. R. Calloway, of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, Vice-President; and F. J. Whitney, of the Michigan Central, Secretary and Treasurer.

ITEMS.

Mr. C. L. Dunham has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Union Depot Company at Kansas City, and Mr. A. B. Garner has been elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. John Gibbon, formerly Division Freight Agent of the Keokuk & Des Moines Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, has been appointed Division Superintendent of that division, in place of F. K. Hain, resigned.

Several of the officers and Directors of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad were in the city yesterday. The object of their visit is claimed to be a desire to sell out their road to the Chicago & Northwestern, with which line they have now a traffic arrangement.

The annual election of the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad (Kansas City Branch of the Chicago & Alton) was held Tuesday, and the following Directors were chosen: W. H. Mitchell, George Strout, John M. Woodson, Thomas Schackelford, Harvey Higgins, John W. Reed, R. P. Tansey, John J. Mitchell, and P. H. Rea.

Last evening 670 emigrants, mostly from Canada for Manitoba, left this city via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for their destination. Ninety-four car-loads of freight also went through this city via the Northwestern en route for Manitoba. The emigrant business to all parts of the West is unusually heavy just now, and the roads expect to do an immense business during the spring and summer.

An attempt was made by the General Passenger Agents of the roads centering in Indianapolis to restore ticket-rates, particularly on Western business, which, like in Chicago, had become badly demoralized during the last four months, but failed, owing to the refusal of the General Passenger Agent of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, who refused to sign an agreement providing for a restoration of the rates until he had consulted his General Manager.

The Kankakee Line next week will change time in order to make close connections with the Cincinnati Southern. Passengers can then leave Chicago at 8 p. m. and arrive in Cincinnati at 8 a. m. the next morning. Leaving Cincinnati on the Southern at 8:40 a. m., they will arrive in Chattanooga at 10:30 p. m. the same day. This time will soon be shortened, and with the splendid condition of the track and its fine equipment this line will soon become the popular Southern route.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has just issued a general order announcing that it has opened a new station at Des Moines City on the west side of the river, which will be known as "Des Moines." The station on the east side will be known as "East Des Moines." Mr. J. C. Manly, General Agent, has charge of both stations, but they are separate and distinct, and are to be so treated. Freight and passenger rates are the same to and from either point.

The Freight Agents of the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads held a meeting in this city yesterday to arrange a new freight tariff to and from Montana, Idaho, and Black Hills in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Northwestern Express, Stage & Transportation Company. The new rates decided upon will be as follows: From Chicago, Racine, and Milwaukee to St. Paul, freight (without classification), 35 cents per 100 pounds; gunpowder, 60 cents per 100 pounds in less than car-load lots and 50 cents per 100 in car-load lots. The rates from St. Paul to Chicago will be as follows: Furs and dry hides, 50 cents per 100 pounds; buffalo-robes and common skins, 40 cents per 100 pounds; ore and bullion, 20 cents per 100 pounds.

IOWA.

State-Making—State and Congressional Candidates—The Hawkeye Republicans Almost Unanimous for Blaine.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 1.—In view of an early State Convention, slate-making is just now in order here.

For Governor, the Hon. William Larrabee, of Fayette, who for many years has been a member of the State Senate, and the Hon. Buren R. Sherman, at present State Auditor, are mentioned. Mr. Sherman is one of the most popular men in the State, and a thoroughly practical business-man. It is the opinion of those well informed that he will get the nomination; but, as no election is to be had for this office for two years, it is difficult to determine what will transpire.

For Secretary of State, Mr. Hall, the present incumbent, will, without a question, be renominated by acclamation.

For State Treasurer, Mr. Bemis, the present incumbent, will meet a vigorous opponent in Maj. E. H. Conger, of Dallas County,—a wealthy and successful business-man, formerly a farmer, but now Treasurer of that county.

For State Auditor, it appears to be a foregone conclusion that Capt. W. V. Lucas, of the Mason City *Republican*, will be the man. He was born in Indiana, in 1835, and came to Iowa when 20 years of age. He enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, July 29, 1862, and rose to the rank of Captain, April 11, 1863, in which position he served until the regiment was mustered out. On his return to his home, at Waverly, Bremer County, he was elected Treasurer of the county for three successive terms. In 1865 he was an Elector on the Republican ticket, and made a thorough and effective canvass of the Fourth District. He was elected, without opposition, Chief Clerk of the House of the last Legislature; and again, without an opponent, of the House now in session. Since 1872 he has been connected with active journalism in the State, first with the Waverly *Republican*, which he sold in 1876, when he purchased the Cerro Gordo *Republican*, and removed it to Mason City, where he has since resided. He has been prominently mentioned as successor to the Hon. N. C. Deering as Congressional Representative from that district, but he has peremptorily refused the use of his name.

It is understood that Mr. Deering is a candidate to be his own successor to Congress from the Fourth District; and that Lore Alford (Speaker of the House), the Hon. John H. King, of Franklin, and Senator Hemmenway, of Cedar Falls, will contest the honor with him.

In this (the Seventh) district, the Hon. C. C. Nourse, ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex-Congressman H. J. B. Cumings, S. D. Nichols of Guthrie, Fred Teale of Decatur, Col. W. S. Dungan of Lucas, and J. S. Runnells, Chairman of the State Central Committee, are mentioned. The latter positively refuses to allow his name to be used. The Hon. John A. Kasson is also mentioned. In reply to a friend who has asked the use of his name, he did not refuse nor permit, but wrote that the welfare and success of the party in this district were paramount to all other considerations. There are a large number of his friends who are holding him in abeyance to become the successor of Gov. Kirkwood in the United States Senate. Others believe he would not refuse a unanimous nomination to the Lower House. At all events, the Republicans of the Fifth District are determined to wipe out the disgrace attached to it by the election of the one who so grossly misrepresents it now.

In the Eighth District Col. W. P. Hepburn stands well up on the list,—in fact, at the head.

There are not a few Republicans in Iowa who would be pleased to know by what authority the Chicago *I.-O.* has pledged the twenty-two votes of Iowa in the National Convention to Grant. While that paper may make any bargain it pleases, it will find a delivery of the goods difficult. The time once was when that paper had some influence in molding public sentiment in Iowa; but that time has ceased, and its power is gone. It at present in nowise reflects the will or voice of the people of this State. Iowa Republicans seldom stop over or go after strange gods. Their vote in the National Convention will be unmistakable, and as a unit. That the first choice of nine-tenths of the party to-day is for Blaine, is a fact too patent to be mistaken. Votes taken in the Legislature, which represents the body of the people, show the preponderance of choice unquestionably. HAWKEYE.

Letter from Mr. Tilden.

NO. 15 GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1880.—MY DEAR SIR: My engagements here will deny me the pleasure of being present at the dinner of the Democratic Association of Massachusetts on the anniversary of the birth of Washington. I need not say how much I should be delighted to meet the company who will be assembled on that occasion.

Nothing could be more fit at the present time than to commemorate that day. It was the Father of his Country, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," who set the original example against a third term in the Presidential office. He made that memorable precedent as a guide to all his successors, and as an unwritten law of the American people. He did so in the light of a prevalent fear in the minds of the most ardent of the patriots who had achieved our National independence and created our system of free government, that indefinite reëligibility would degenerate into a practical life tenure.

The vast power acquired by the Federal Government over the elections by its officeholders, its patronage, the money it levies, and its various forms of corrupt influence, have developed this danger until it darkens the whole future of our country.

In the choice between the Republic and the Empire, we must believe that the people will be true to their ancestry and to mankind.

Tendering you assurances of my esteem, I am respectfully yours, SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

HENRY WALKER, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

MAINE.

New Disclosures of Fusion Rascality.

New York Tribune.

A Legislative Committee in Maine, having after some difficulty obtained possession of the original returns upon which Gov. Garcelon and his fellow-conspirators conducted their fraudulent canvass, is making a series of highly interesting discoveries. When the lawful authorities moved into the State-House, the returns were missing. A long search resulted in finding them hidden on top of a tall bookcase in Gov. Garcelon's private office. With the help of these documents, the testimony of various town officers, and the confessions of several of the persons employed in altering figures, forging signatures, and executing other details of the plot, the Committee seems to be collecting the material for a most sensational report.

The plea put forth by the Governor and Council in excuse for their action was, that the law required them to throw out all technically defective returns; and that there was no warrant for correcting clerical errors and informalities by the town records. It is shown, however, by the returns, that such corrections were made whenever they were necessary to elect a Fusionist. For example, in the Town of Buckfield there was a Fusion majority of 132. The Town Clerk and Selectmen all acknowledged that in making up the returns they forgot to fill the blanks for the names of the town and county, and, when the document reached Augusta, there was nothing to show whence it came. The defect was supplied, however, by some person unknown, and the votes were counted. The same thing was done with the returns from the Greenback Town of Brownfield. But, whenever similar errors were committed in Republican towns, Gov. Garcelon pronounced the returns "fatally defective." In the same way, mistakes in the spelling of a name, or the use of a wrong middle letter, were corrected after the returns reached Augusta when the change was necessary to elect a Fusionist, but the most rigid technical accuracy was exacted in Republican towns. The use of ditto marks instead of figures was one of the defects upon which Republican returns were thrown out; but it appears from the testimony that when the same irregularity was found in the returns from the Fusion Town of Jonesboro, the papers were sent to the Town Clerk, and he was instructed to make out fresh ones. Mistakes in adding up the total number of votes were held to be fatal when there was a Republican majority; but, in the Democratic Town of Addison, the Clerk testifies that he made the blunder of adding together the votes of two candidates on the same ticket, so that the total number of ballots appeared to be 467 when it should have been 299, and he was afterward required to make a new return, under threat of losing his office if he refused.

But, besides these evidences of unfairness, there are disclosures of positive fraud. In one case a blank return appears to have been substituted for the paper actually sent. In Lincoln County, Andrew R. G. Smith, Republican, was elected by a majority of 163 over Isaac T. Hobson, Democrat. A whole town was thrown out, but, after tabulating the returns, it was found that Smith still had 23 majority. A letter of instructions, accompanied by a blank return, was thereupon sent from the office of the Secretary of State to the Town Clerk of Somerville, a man named Bowler; and he confesses that he made out a new return, and signed to it the names of all the Selectmen, none of whom were present or knew anything of the transaction. In this fraudulent return the name of the Republican candidate was purposely miswritten, Andrew *A. R.* Smith; and his votes were consequently thrown out, the tabulation being changed to correspond. The testimony of the Selectmen who signed the original and genuine returns shows that the ballots were correctly cast and counted for Andrew *R. G.* Smith, which was the true name of the candidate; the town records show the same thing; and the alterations in the first tabulation are plainly visible. It would not be surprising if criminal prosecutions of some of the Fusionist politicians should follow the legislative inquiry.

One of the most active persons in the plot was Frank M. Fogg, of the Governor's Council; and some interesting letters addressed to him were among the documents recently discovered at Augusta. It has always been suspected that the Maine conspiracy was organized with the aid of persons outside the State, and Fogg is now shown to have been in correspondence with Denis Kearney. The Sand-Lots agitator writes from San Francisco, Nov. 8, to his Maine ally to "ask what is to be done":

"Maine, like California, seems to be organized. 1880 is fast approaching. California will not go Republican next time. The Republican party is in a minority by over 30,000. The Democrats are willing to indorse our elections next year. Who is to be the man? It is time to be moving. We in California have sent the Democrats to the Devil; and next year we will send the Republican party to Hell, where they belong. What is Thurman's chances? Can we force him on to the Democrats by nominating him in a National Convention? Of course you know that we cannot elect a President without the machinery of the Democratic party. The Labor party has the balance of power, and can dictate terms. The Greenbackers must not indorse Democrats; the Democrats must indorse Greenbackers. Let us put our men in the field first, and let the Democrats nominate the same men. There will be as usual three parties; and we can be the first party, having the first say. I am in correspondence with a great many Greenback leaders, who talk of a conference. Send me your views about the outlook. There is no Greenback party in our State, but we are with you to capture the White House. 'We must all pool our issues' against Sherman, Shylock, Syndicate & Co. Yours truly, DENIS KEARNEY."

This will make very entertaining reading for numerous politicians, both in Maine and elsewhere. Upon the whole, we must recognize the practical common-sense of the counted-in Fusionist, Bradbury, of Norway, who wrote to Mr. Fogg: "Go on! If you fail now to give us the State, we might as well move out first as last,—as social ostracism, proscription for opinion's sake, and acts of a like nature will complete the work so thoroughly begun."

Boston Advertiser.

The Maine investigation is bringing to light not one or a dozen, but scores, of most audacious frauds. The witnesses who testify to them were themselves participants. They are Town Clerks of Greenback-Democratic municipalities, themselves members of one or the other wing of the Fusion party. They declare that they prepared and mailed, long after the election, returns to be substituted for the original returns. The blanks for this purpose were official blanks. In two cases they were furnished to the Town Clerks by the editor of the Democratic paper in Washington County. The returns, which were falsely declared to have been made up and sealed in open town-meeting, were substituted for the true returns by some person or persons in authority in the State Government, and possibly with the knowledge and by the connivance of others. This was done in numerous cases, by the admission of the very men who made the second returns, at a time when the Governor and Council were virtuously protesting that they had no right to allow new returns to be made, or the old ones to be corrected by the record. The substitution of amended returns was done wholesale. It was done in several counties and in many towns. It was a gross and inexcusable fraud, which could not possibly have been carried as far as it was without the knowledge or the willful ignorance, which comes to the same thing, of the Governor and every member of the Council.

One little passage from the testimony of Mr. Heath, counsel for the Washington County Senators, is delicious. The vote of the Town of Kossuth, in that county, was under consideration. The return was defective, after the rule adopted by the Governor,—the number of votes having been put in figures once only against two names. It violated two rules. The use of figures instead of words caused the returns from many Republican towns to be thrown out. And there might be, to a willfully obtuse mind, good ground for a debate upon the question whether each Senatorial candidate or both together received the number of votes set against their names. When the return was examined, Gov. Garcelon said, "This town will have to be thrown out." But Mr. Brown, of the Council, said, "It has been tabulated." "Then," was the conclusive answer of Gov. Garcelon, "I suppose it will have to stand." So it appears that the tabulation of a defective return was sufficient to make it correct.

John H. Stillings, Town Clerk of Berwick, testified in regard to the return from his town. The name of one of the Republican candidates for Senator—the Hon. George H. Wakefield—had been changed to George A. Wakefield, it being done by closing the top of the H with a semi-circle. As soon as Mr. Stilling put his eye upon it, he pronounced it a glaring forgery. He had never made a capital A in that form. When the return left his hand, it was a plain H. When Garcelon's first tabulation was made out, it showed 258 votes for George H. Wakefield. That was erased with a knife or other sharp instrument, and farther down appeared the 258 votes for George A. Wakefield, to compare with the forged returns. Thus Mr. Wakefield was counted out, and a Fusionist was counted in instead.

The investigation is yet in its infancy, and there will be many interesting facts yet brought out which we trust our Democratic friends will not fail to notice.

Disease Among English Sheep.

The ravages of what is commonly known as "rot" or "bane" are assuming most appalling proportions in the midland and western counties of England, in consequence, it is generally supposed, of the excessive and long-continued wet weather last year. Tens of thousands of sheep, principally ewes, are dead and dying. In some parishes in Gloucester, Oxon, and Warwick there are, comparatively speaking, very few sheep left, and in Somerset there are only 5,000 left in one district, which usually winters 50,000. Hundreds, if not thousands, of sheep have been sold off in the Bristol district at from 3s 6d to 10s a head.

THE CITY'S MORTALITY.

Some Interesting Facts from the Last Vital Statistics Report.

Death Ratios in the Different Wards—Infantile Mortality.

Distribution of Sewerage in the Healthful and Unhealthful Districts.

The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons met last evening in the parlors of the Tremont House. The inclemency of the weather prevented the usually large attendance. Dr. T. D. Williams read a paper on "The Mortality Report of 1879," showing the sanitary condition by wards, and the death-rate per ward in the four most healthful and four most unhealthful wards in the city, the number of miles of sewer, capacity, lengths, etc. The following is the text of the paper:

"When church-yards yawn, and hell itself breathes out
Contagion to this world,"—

use freely of some well-recommended disinfectant and read the mortality report of this city for 1879. A rearrangement of the aforesaid report, which was recently given to the public by the Registrar of Vital Statistics, is as follows; and, it not only shows the true inwardness of our sanitary intellect, but it also furnishes a few thoughts for the modern, mental epicure. In the first column you will find the number of the ward; in the second, the number of persons of whom one died during the year 1879; in the third, the population of the ward; and in the fourth the total number of deaths (by wards) occurring within the city during the period named:

Third	92.43	15,067	163
Twelfth	83.11	23,364	281
Eleventh	79.25	18,787	237
Eighteenth	67.13	17,926	267
Fourth	67.38	24,052	357
Ninth	67.47	14,912	221
Second	59.09	16,783	284
Seventh	59.25	33,126	559
Tenth	56.51	13,281	235
First	53.58	14,972	109
Fifth	53.64	40,239	751
Fifteenth	51.51	27,406	532
Seventeenth	50.12	21,166	442
Sixth	45.48	33,042	742
Fourteenth	43.88	49,372	1,125
Sixteenth	40.43	21,511	530

This would indicate that there was one death among every 57.4 persons, or that the death-rate for the year was 17.5 per 1,000 inhabitants. But, if the total number of deaths was 8,614, as reported, instead of 7,656, as tabulated in the same report by wards, then there was one death among every 55.7 persons, or a death-rate of 17.9 per 1,000 inhabitants; the population of the city being 480,404 for 1879, or an increase of 10 per cent over that of 1878. Now this report clearly defines the following facts—namely: That, irrelative to the number of square miles occupied by the ward, and irrelative to the color and to the nationality of the inhabitants, the one healthful district within the city is that portion known as the Third Ward; and that the next best sanitary condition is to be found, respectively, as named, in the Twelfth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Fourth, and Ninth Wards. Again, it is likewise as easily discerned that the most unhealthy sections are the Sixteenth, Sixth, Seventeenth, Fifteenth, Fifth, First, and Tenth Wards, including the others as tabulated up to the Ninth Ward; the average rate per table being one death among every sixty-six persons.

Having thus classified these several wards according to their respective death rates, we will briefly compare their sanitary conditions. However, we shall do so upon the presumption that the Board of Public Works and the Health Department have done impartially everything within their power to render the city healthy. That they have built, modified, and improved our water-works and sewerage system, constructed the conduit, cleaned up our streets and alleys, and that the Health Department has abated thousands of nuisances, among which condemned beef, pork, and poultry, together with defunct horses, cats, and dogs, and the "stinks" from the rendering establishments, have all figured both prominently and promiscuously, we do not here deny. Nor can we positively deny the indefatigable litigation which tended to so purify our milk supply that, as a result, the Health Department was obliged to only issue 4,444 burial-permits (9.25 in 1,000) for children under 5 years of age during the year 1879! Of course, we do not intend to imply that the

ENTIRE NUMBER DIED

from eating either diluted, skimmed, or swill-milk, but from a form of disease in which improper nourishment unquestionably did much towards hastening these cases on to a fatal termination. Presumably in many of the wards,—certainly in several in which the death-rate is large,—there are corraled or stabled a great number of cows; these cows, fed upon slops from the distilleries,—a diet physiologically imperfect,—furnish the larger proportion of the lacteal fluid that is consumed by the families living in their immediate neighborhood. This kind of food, together with poor ventilation and inadequate sewerage, speaks plainly for itself. In the following table your attention is called, first, to the four more healthful wards whose population in the aggregate amounts to $1,570 persons; second, to the fact that through these wards sixty-nine miles of sewers of ample capacity are ramifying in every direction. In the second division of the table there is designated the four most unhealthy wards, whose total population amounts to 114,754 persons. Underlying these four wards there are only sixty-six miles of sewers, which are, both in their length and capacity, absolutely inadequate for the purpose for which they were intended. In this last division there occurred three times as many deaths during 1879 as in the first.

Ward	Population	Deaths in 1,000 population	Total number of deaths	Diameter of sewer	Miles of sewers	Square miles of wards
3	15,067	10.95	163	30 to 72 in. 24 in.	8 4	¾
12	23,364	12.03	281	30 to 48 in. 24 in.	6 9	4
11	18,787	12.68	237	54 in. 24 in.	4½ 13½	1
4	24,052	14.88	357	24 to 30 in.	24	1¾
	81,570		1,038		69	7½
5	40,239	18.67	751	30 to 60 in. 12 to 24 in.	5 15	4
6	33,942	21.90	742	30 to 60 in. 12 to 24 in.	5 10	6½
14	49,372	22.78	1,125	30 to 60 in. 12 to 24 in.	5 15	5
16	21,511	24.86	535	30 to 60 in. 12 to 24 in.	4 7	¾
	114,75		3,148		36	16¾

Now, are we to infer that these differences are all due to "caste," refinement, education, and money, or to "the three furies of our age,"—"filth, disease and crime,"—the natural outgrowths of vulgarity, ignorance, and poverty? Is it policy upon the part of our municipal authorities to treat these facts with stolid indifference? Do they think to ward off an attack of pestilential disease, propagated in these imperfectly sewered districts, by the completion of a more perfect system of drainage in the wards that are inhabited by a class of people whose natural instincts are above those of the brute creation?

Personal and financial influence may do much towards lessening the stringency of sanitary law; but what has personal or financial influence done towards enforcing sanitary regulations? Practically nothing. Sanitary education alone has accomplished this so far as it has been accomplished; without influence and without money it has cleaned up, deodorized, and disinfected many contagion-breeding places; with these attributes it has in many instances prevented, locally at least, an accumulation of disease-breeding filth. In the Third Ward, sanitary intelligence, influence, and money has reduced the death rate, while in the Sixth Ward it has been increased; but how, through the ignorance and indigence of its inhabitants or through municipal mismanagement?

In our opinion, these queries have bearing upon the future longevity of this great metropolis; they argue for or against the truthfulness of the frequent assertion that Chicago is a healthful summer-resort; for or against our commercial and mercantile interests; and for or against a good municipal government. If there are sections of territory within this city populated by a class of citizens who are irreclaimably ignorant and poor, who, in their filth, naturally breed disease, and who thereby

ENDANGER THE LIVES

of the community at large,—I say if there are such sections inhabited by such people, it is the first duty of our official dignitaries to furnish the necessary brain and capital, and to immediately purge these spots until they are clean. It may be possible that some of us are egotistical enough to believe that we have reached the acme of sanitary science, because our average death rate is low compared with that of other cities. The thought is sophistical. With equal advantages to drain off and dispose of our sewage, to collect our garbage, and to otherwise fulfill our sanitary duties, Chicago with her natural endowments could be made the most healthful city in the world. The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in New York is 24.03; the entire population is over two and one-third times greater than is the population of Chicago. Hence, if Chicago in her present sanitary condition had an equal population with New York, with proportionally the same death rate as now (17.9 in 1,000) the death rate would be increased, namely, to 41.80 in 1,000. Therefore, the sanitary conditions of the two cities so differ as to make a difference in the respective death-rates of 17.5; and the difference is in favor of the City of New York. Upon the same basis, compared with Brooklyn, there is a difference of 3.69 in favor of Chicago; with Boston, 4.49 in favor of Chicago; with Vienna, 5.6 in favor of Chicago; with London, 100.7 in favor of London; and with Paris, 47.1 in favor of Paris. Now do these figures tell us that we have reached the acme of sanitary science? If they do, it is in sepulchral voices from out of the cess-pools and accumulating filth which is to be seen now, as for a year past, everywhere in the back-yards, and in the alleys, and in the streets of this city.

In conclusion, we will remark that it is barely possible that we have some people among us who are more wise than just; but what we most need just now is more justice and less wisdom. We want less appropriations made for elaborate and therefore costly edifices and the pockets of alleged rings, for additional pumping works, bridges, etc., and, instead, a greater appropriation made with which to improve our sanitary condition. The sanitary question is one in which screaming eagles on pinched half-dollars must sooner or later come to the front. It is a question of life and death. If answered negatively, all future public improvements within this, the third great city of the Union, will be but monuments erected to the memory of those who were sacrificed by a few municipal mercenaries.

MATRIMONIAL.

KOHLSAAT—BLAKE.

A stylish wedding occurred at No. 492 West Adams street at half-past 5 o'clock last evening, at which were united Miss Mabel E. Blake, daughter of E. Nelson Blake, Esq., and Mr. Herman H. Kohlsaat, of this city. The house was tastily decorated with flowers. A large horseshoe, composed of calla lilies and other delicate and fragrant flowers, was suspended from the ceiling in one corner of the room, partially encircling the monogram "K. B." in red and white carnations; under this floral emblem the ceremony was performed, the Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson officiating. Hand's orchestra was in attendance and executed Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as the couple entered the room unattended by anybody except Mr. O. W. Barrett, who acted as usher and master of ceremonies.

After the ceremony had been performed the couple received the congratulations of their friends, only those who were most intimate being present. The company then went below and had a fine wedding supper, provided by Kinsley. At 9 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Kohlsaat left the city for the South, intending to visit New Orleans, Mobile, and other prominent cities, and to be absent a month. On their return they will take up their residence on Adams street, opposite Jefferson Park.

The toilet of the bride was a rich dress of pale blue brocaded and plain satin, handsomely trimmed with fringe, court train, bridal veil, and orange blossoms.

The mother of the bride wore an olive-green satin dress, trimmed with point lace.

The presents were elegant and costly, comprising a check for $1,000 from the mother of the bride; beautiful French clock from E. Nelson Blake, Jr., brother of the bride; silver salad set of fifteen pieces and elegant case, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Shaw; silver water service, Maj. George E. Richardson, of Boston; pair solid silver tablespoons in case, John S. Crosby, of Boston; case of solid silver spoons,—four dozen,—Mr. and Mrs. Kilby Page, of Boston Highlands; solid silver gold-lined soup-ladle, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Freeman, Boston; diamond pin, from the groom to the bride; large family Bible, J. W. Whitten, grandfather of the bride, Boston; silver and crystal card-receiver and bouquet-holder, A. P. Chandler; silver pie-knife, Miss Hattie F. Wood, Boston; silver berry-spoon, Mrs. William F. Wood, Boston; pair silver tablespoons, Mrs. Stephen P. Blake; silver butter-knife, Miss Nellie Crosby, Boston; silver and crystal pickle-caster, Mr. and Mrs. James Kohlsaat; silver fish-knife, Mrs. Garnet; silver and crystal berry-dish, Miss Jennie Wilce; Shakspeare, in eight volumes, John W. Ely; dozen knives and fruit dish, Mr. Chris Kohlsaat; cut-glass vases, Mrs. Dr. Seeley; handsome brocade and ebony easy chair, Mr. A. F. Goodyear, of Toledo; bronze ornament, "Can't You Talk," Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hill; plaque painting, Miss May Plumpsted; Japanese chocolate set, Miss Mollie Campbell; decorated china fruit set, Mr. Clinton Collier; decorated berry set, Mrs. James Irons; hand-made lace and satin pincushion, Miss Annie Kohlsaat; white satin hand-painted handkerchief-case, Miss Hattie Parsons; pink satin toilet set, "Cousin Mollie," Mrs. Sears, of Cincinnati; mother-of-pearl and gold opera-glass, Mr. Arthur H. Richardson, of Boston; dozen silver salts and case, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mayo, Mrs. E. Mayo and daughters; terra cotta card-receiver, the Misses Vaughn; hand-painted cologne bottles, Mrs. Harry Batchelor; grouped statuary in Parian marble, W. H. Hall and C. H. Harmon; ebony toilet set, inlaid with gold, W. S. Hall; jardiniere, P. N. and H. C. Kohlsaat; "Home Book of Poetry," in tree calf, Miss Hattie M. Wyman; flowers, from Messrs. Prussing, and Brenton, and Marshall, Miss Grace Hunter, and Miss Grace Temple; volume of poems, Miss Lilly McLeish; "Fireside Encyclopedia of Poetry," Miss Minnie Barrett.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. Nelson Blake, Mrs. Kohlsaat, mother of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. James Kohlsaat, Mr. Stephen P. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Plumpsted, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Barrett, Miss Minnie Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Brown, Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Seeley, Mrs. Eva Seymour, the Misses Vaughn, Miss Hunter, Miss May Plumpsted, Mrs. A. F. Goodyear of Toledo, Miss Mattie Van Osdel, Miss Julia Callahan, Miss Batchelor, Miss Ella Gardner, Miss Jennie Hunter, Miss Lilly McLeish, Mr. John Spry, Jr., and Miss Jennie Wilce.

PORTER—M'ARTHUR.

The wedding of Miss Hattie L. McArthur and Mr. Arthur W. Porter, of Chicago, was solemnized yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m. at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary K. McArthur, of Evanston. It was a quiet affair, but none the less notable. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. G. McArthur, of Beloit, uncle of the bride, according to the Congregational formula. The bride was attired in a traveling-dress, and the groom in the customary black. Both were unattended. After the ceremony the small company of guests sat down to dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Porter went last evening to Chicago, and will make their temporary home at 19 Walnut street.

Among those present were Mr. C. C. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Porter, Mr. F. P. Porter, Mr. W. Porter, Dr. De Laskie Miller, Mrs. Capt. J. B. Johnson, J. A. Farwell, Miss May White, of Chicago; Miss Jessie Haines, Miss Emma Godfrey, Miss Maggie Hennessey, Mr. Charles Godfrey, Rockford; Mr. H. P. Williams, Beloit; the Rev. George C. Noyes and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cosgrove, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Iglehart, Misses Alice and Ella Kitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Angle, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jones, Miss Jane M. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Reid, Mr. F. E. McArthur, Mr. C. A. P. Garnsey, Mr. J. C. Bannister, Mr. W. B. Norton, Evanston.

WALTERS—MAYNARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., March 4.—A notable wedding occurred here last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. Ferguson. Mr. Charles Walters, eldest son of Mr. Joel Walters, of No. 639 Michigan avenue, Chicago, and who owns a summer residence here, was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Maynard by the Rev. R. T. Kerfoot, of the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Walters will spend several months in the East, and will reside at Geneva Lake during the summer. Mr. Walters is about to come into possession of an inheritance of $100,000 from the late Mrs. Dr Maxwell, which includes the Superior Block, Clark street, Chicago, and other property.

Painless Purification.

Kidney-Wort operates on diseases of the kidneys and liver by a mild cathartic tendency, which without violence removes bad elements from the blood. It is an excellent remedy for rheumatism and inactivity of the lower bowels. Your druggist has it.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jay Cooke & Co., in Bankruptcy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1880.

The creditors of this Estate are hereby notified that the sale of the various assets represented by the "ASSET DIVIDEND SCRIP" issued by me will be held by MESSRS. M. THOMAS & SONS, at their Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1880, commencing at 11 o'clock a.m. and lasting until 3 o'clock p. m., and be continued from day to day, at those hours, until the entire catalogue has been offered.

Notice is also given that the Committee reserve the right to change the valuation set out in the catalogues of any of the assets to be offered for sale, under the plan approved Sept. 30, 1879, until the actual sale shall be made.

The catalogues are being sent out as rapidly as possible; should any creditor not have received a copy on or before the first day of March, and will so advise me, one will be promptly sent to his address.

EDWIN M. LEWIS, Trustee.

Copies of the catalogue may be seen at the office of Messrs. W. J. Barney & Co., No. 27 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

To All Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that on the third day of March, A. D. 1880, an order was entered of record in the Superior Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, on the chancery side thereof, in the case of Julius M. Salomon vs. The German-American Bank et al., empowering Justus Killian, Receiver of said bank, unless objection be made by some person in interest within ten days after the date of said order, to sell the following pieces of real estate for the prices hereinafter named, viz.: The east half of the east equal one quarter part of the forty (40) acre tract known and described as the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section Two (2), Town Twenty-eight (28), Range Twenty-three (23), situate in Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, containing five acres, more or less, for $4,200. Lot Thirty-eight (38) in Cochran's Subdivision of part of Block Twenty-one (21) in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section Seven (7), Town Thirty-nine (39), Range Fourteen (14) East of third P. M., situate in Cook County, Illinois, for $425. Lot Sixteen (16) of F. W. and J. L. Campbell's Subdivision of Block Thirteen (13) in Morris' Subdivision of the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section Eighteen (18), Township Thirty-nine (39), North Range Fourteen (14) East of third P. M., situate in said Cook County, for $400 less a commission of $20, and authorizing said Receiver to accept in payment for said several pieces claims against said bank to the amount of said sums.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

THE BELL RINGS

At 8 o'clock sharp, when scholars will be in their seats at

Minnie Palmer's Boarding School.

The charming petite Actress and Vocalist,

MISS MINNIE PALMER,

The talented Irish character Actor, Mr. W. J. SCANLAN, and a fine company of Comedians, will enable you to spend a most enjoyable evening, forget the cares of this busy world, and become once more a Schoolboy. This Friday Evening, Grand Complimentary BENEFIT TO MISS MINNIE PALMER.

Next Week—THE LOVE OF TWO SAILORS, adapted from The Mariner's Compass by J. A. Hamlin.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,

MAGGIE MITCHELL

Supported by Mr. WM. HARRIS, and her Company. This (Friday) Evening,

PEARL OF SAVOY.

Saturday Matinee—FANCHON.
Saturday evening—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Sunday, March 7—Dickie Lingard in "La Cigale."
Monday, March 8—ALICE OATES OPERA CO.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY .... Proprietor and Manager

THE PEOPLE DELIGHTED WITH IT. LARGE AUDIENCES THE RULE EVERYWHERE

To see the Last and Greatest Success of the author and composer of Pinafore,

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

Written by W. S. GILBERT. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Will be presented again this Friday Night, by

D'Oyly Carte's Opera Company.

Prices as usual. Reserved seats without extra charge.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS AND MATINEE

Of the liveliest Farce Comedy of the season, THE STRATEGISTS.

CLINTON HALL'S

"STRATEGISTS."

Next Week—Return of T. W. Keene and the Boston Theatre Company, in the New Sensational Drama—"THE TWO MOTHERS."

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

K'y. S. L. LOTTERY CO.

$20,000 FOR $1

IN THE

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

WHICH HAS ALWAYS DRAWN IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, ON WEDNESDAY,

MARCH 17.

FIRST CAPITALS, $20,000, $4,000, $2,000, $1,000, AND 1856 OTHER PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO $60,800. TICKETS, $1. FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS G. UPINGTON, 599 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OR M. J. RICHMOND, COVINGTON, KY.

☞ Out-of-town orders of $5.00 and upwards always made by certified check, draft, or sent by express.

List of drawings always published in the New York Herald, Sun, Staats Zeitung, Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, Pittsburgh Dispatch, Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati Commercial, and Louisville Commercial. All out-of-town ticket-holders are mailed a copy of the official list as soon as received.

KIDNEY-WORT.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT

Piles, Constipation,

Permanently cured by

KIDNEY-WORT

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has done better than any remedy I have ever used. I have prescribed it for PILES with good effect having cured several very bad cases," and a year later he says "it has never failed."

Thousands who have been cured when all other means have failed, testify to the remarkable power this great remedy has in overcoming these and many other diseases.

AS A SPRING MEDICINE

ALL should USE IT. It acts mildly, but surely, on the liver and bowels, removing all morbid secretions, and by its great Tonic powers restoring the feeling of strength and vigor which is natural to every healthy person.

There is no one but what needs just such a remedy to do away with the natural torpor of the system after passing through the winter.

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no spirit, being prepared in pure water.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or we will mail a package, pre-paid, on receipt of the price, one dollar.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Wagon Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, Office of Chief Quartermaster, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, April 13, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation of Military supplies, by land, on the following described routes in the Department of the Missouri, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881, viz.:

ROUTE No. 1.—Gainesville, Texas (or the western terminus of the Denison and Pacific Railroad), to Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

ROUTE No. 2.—Wellington, Kansas (or southern terminus of the Cowley, Sumner and Fort Smith Railroad branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad), to Fort Reno, Indian Territory.

ROUTE No. 3.—Dodge City, Kansas, to Fort Elliott, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southern terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad), to Fort Bliss, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southern terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad), to Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

ROUTE No. 6.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southern terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad), to Fort Lowell, Arizona.

ROUTE No. 7.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southern terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad), to Prescott, Arizona.

ROUTE No. 8.—Alamosa, Colorado (or western terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad), to Fort Lewis, Colorado.

Proposals for transportation on any or all of the routes above named will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank forms of proposals, form of contract, and printed circulars, stating the estimated quantities of supplies to be transported, and giving full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Chief Quartermaster District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Transportation on Route —," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. D. BINGHAM, Deputy Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, OMAHA, Neb., March 2, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, March 16, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at the Subsistence Warehouse in Omaha, or (in case of the pork) on cars at Omaha,

30 barrels Pork, light mess.

2,000 pounds Flour, in new, strong, single sacks, made of twilled cotton, free from sizing. The Flour to be made from No. 1 Spring Wheat, half hard, half soft, or Odessa. To be sweated before grinding and mixed in milling. To be high ground. Sample of the Flour to be sent with the proposals.

All to be delivered by March 30, 1880. Blank forms of proposals and specifications to be obtained at this office. Proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information and details.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. THOMAS WILSON, C. S., U. S. A.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1880.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 24th day of March, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE. | THE FAMILY WASH BLUE. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor, 233 N. Second-st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN SHERMAN.

(READY MARCH 15.)

A LIFE OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury; containing a detailed account of his life and public services. By Rev. S. A. BRONSON, D. D.

The author is peculiarly well fitted for the work he has chosen, from his long acquaintance and close personal relations with the distinguished Secretary, and its preparation has had throughout Mr. Sherman's approval.

H. W. DERBY & CO., Publishers, Columbus, O.

12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

Sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at any of the following ticket offices of the Company: 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side), and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bMarquette Express (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:35 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:05 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 1:00 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Saturday-night Theatre Train	-11:30 p m	

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha, Topeka, and Kansas City, on the Pacific Express.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:35 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:30 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 9:10 a m	* 8:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 9:10 a m	* 7:20 a m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 9:10 a m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 9:10 a m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*10:00 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Expr'ss	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:10 p m	‡*7:30 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight offices under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Fast Express	*10:20 p m	§ 5:40 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:20 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:30 p m

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult pers, daily or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

R. C. PATE, the well-known St. Louis turfman, is in the city.

T. S. FOSTER, Nashville, Tenn., is registered at the Sherman.

JOHN HODNETT, editor of the *Times*, St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND (Gath), New York, is at the Tremont.

HENRY TURNER, Stonebridge, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

D. W. WAINWRIGHT, San Francisco, is registered at the Palmer.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, New York, is a guest at the Palmer.

A. G. CORRE, proprietor of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, is at the Gardner.

THE Rt.-Rev. George B. Whipple, of Faribault, Minn., is at the Grand Pacific.

MR. FREDERICK VON BODENSTEDT is expected to be at the meeting of the Literary Club Monday evening.

THOMAS BUTTERWORTH, the Democratic State Senator from Rockford, is registered at the Tremont.

J. W. CARY, General Ticket and Passenger Agent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Cleveland, is at the Sherman.

MR. BROOK WHITE, a young lawyer of this city, is about removing to Washington Territory, which will be his future residence.

SEVEN of the quack doctors have taken down their shingles during the past week through the efforts of the State Board of Health.

THE Society of Virginia was to have met last evening at the Palmer House, but, owing to the bad weather, a quorum failed to get together, and adjournment was had until the first Tuesday in June.

MENTION was made the other day of some charges brought by a newsboy named Curry against J. W. Mallory. Curry has now recovered his memory, and entirely exonerates Mallory from all blame.

EDWARD B. ROOKS was picked up last evening by Jailer Bonfield, who recognized him as a lunatic who was sent to the Asylum at Jefferson on the 29th of last July. He escaped from the institution last Monday.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 47 degrees; 10 a. m., 49; 12 m., 49; 3 p. m., 59; 8 p. m., 60. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.26; 8 p. m., 28.87.

THERE was a severe storm of wind and rain east and west of Chicago last night, telegraph wires being blown down and considerable damage done, but this city somehow was passed over by the elements, there being little or no rain or wind in or about it.

A CARPENTER named Louis Sheer, while engaged at 9:30 yesterday morning in hanging blinds to the outside of a building at No. 8 Haynes court, accidentally fell from the scaffolding to the ground, a distance of eighteen feet, and was severely injured about the lumbar vertebræ. Sheer was taken to his home, No. 675 Archer avenue.

IT was the creditors of the Republic Fire, and not the Republic Life, Insurance Company who met the other day in Register Hibbard's office to wind up the Company's affairs and discharge the Assignee. The Receiver of the Republic Life cannot make his final settlement until the pending litigation as to the responsibility of the stockholders of the Company has been settled.

THERE has been another change in the West Side Police Court, and it seems to be a step in the direction of a Police Court on West Twelfth street. Justice Walsh will now take charge of the West Madison, West Lake, and West Chicago avenue dockets, while Justice Ingersoll looks after the dockets from West Twelfth, Deering, and Hinman Street Stations. Changes of venue will be exchanged.

J. M. CHRYSTOR, a blind man, was yesterday before Justice Wallace charged with enticing away from home a small boy, who was also in court. The lad, Herbert Miller by name, has, it appears, taken a great liking to the blind man, and as there was no intent on the part of the latter to alienate the boy's affections from his parents, the suit was dismissed. The boy went home with his father.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest upon Fred Moses, 54 years of age, who died of heart disease at No. 695 Halsted street; also upon an unknown man who was run over and killed at the Stock-Yards by engine No. 11 on the Lake Shore Road. An inquest will be held this forenoon upon George H. Farrar, 67 years of age, who was run over and killed at 8:30 Wednesday evening on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

PROPOSALS for doing the carpentry and other work necessary to put the south half of the Exposition Building in order for the meetings of the Republican National Convention were to have been opened yesterday, but as only a few bids had been received, and other contractors desired a little time, the Committee having charge of the matter decided to defer the opening until the Executive Committee meet, which will not be until next week.

THOMAS KELLEY, gas-fitter and plumber, doing business at No. 207 Clark street, was run down at 4:30 yesterday afternoon at the corner of Clark and Lake streets by a heavy truck wagon loaded with gas-pipes. He fell directly under street-car No. 55 of the Larrabee-street line, but, as the track was slippery, he was slid along beneath the wheels, and he escaped with a rather severe cut on the thigh. He was attended by a doctor, and was then sent to his home, No. 145 Aberdeen street, where he lives with his mother.

THE preliminary steps have been taken in New York to organize a society to help poor Irish emigrants who may arrive there, and who desire to settle in the West. The plan contemplates placing them on the land of the proposed new Catholic colonies in Minnesota and Nebraska, and to make advances to them for houses, farm implements, and stock, and to put them in position to be at once self-sustaining. This Society will have a branch in Chicago, which will assist in carrying out the charitable designs.

J. H. FRANKLIN, Superintendent Boston Air-Line Railroad Line, New Haven; S. S. Merrill, General Manager Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Milwaukee; George C. Kimball, General Manager Chicago, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Grand Rapids; George Jerome, of the Great Western Railroad, Detroit; T. Tandy, General Traffic Manager Milwaukee, Grand Rapids & Detroit Railroad, Detroit; G. B. Spriggs, General Traffic Manager Great Western Railroad, Detroit; and H. L. Clark, Wagner Sleeping-Car Company, Rochester, N. Y., are at the Grand Pacific.

A MEETING of citizens interested in the proposed bridge over the river at Fourteenth street was held last evening at the corner of Union and Fourteenth streets. Owing to the fact that the matter had come up in the Council sooner than was expected, there was nothing to do but to decide upon continuing the circulation of petitions with a view of keeping the Mayor from interposing his veto on this item. The Committee of the Whole reported an item of $55,000 for this bridge, but it seems to be the general impression that Mayor Harrison will veto all bridge and viaduct appropriations.

COMPLAINT was lodged yesterday before Justice Meech against one Taylor Hair, an attorney, who has been advertising himself as N. H. Taylor, and claims to be able to cure the opium habit in all its stages without baneful effects. As this is in violation of the Medical Practice act, "Dr. Taylor" is likely to have some trouble. It was discovered that he hangs out a shingle as a solicitor at Room 18, No. 69 Dearborn street, and that he resides at No. 107 Centre avenue. He did his business through Box 413, Post-Office, and a decoy-letter captured him. Hair is a young man of a decidedly intelligent appearance, who wears fashionable attire, and whose medical ability is questioned by the State Board of Health.

THE plow manufacturers of the Northwest held a consultation meeting yesterday in the gentlemen's parlor of the Grand Pacific Hotel. As the spring trade is over, and all contracts made, there will be no further rise in prices this year. The manufacturers are now devising means by which they can help each other to fill out their orders, as the trade this year has been of a volume hitherto unknown in the Northwest, and has tested to its full the capacity of the manufacturers. While the latter are more than satisfied with their large trade, many of the gentlemen insist that the profits have been exceedingly small, owing to the high price of all materials which enter into their goods. The recent agreement of the Association was fully signed and ratified.

GOETHE LODGE, No. 329, I. O. O. F., celebrated its fourteenth anniversary last evening by a public meeting in Odd-Fellows' Hall, No. 406 Milwaukee avenue. This lodge is one of the most flourishing in the city, and owns its own hall and other property. Full 300 ladies and gentlemen were present at last evening's meeting. The Chairman made a speech in the German language on Odd-Fellowship and its advantages, and gave a brief sketch of the history of Goethe Lodge. He then presented Past Grand Master John Buehler with a very handsome regalia, the gift of the lodge to its founder. Judge Rogers, Mr. D. L. Shorey, Mr. Buehler, and others made short speeches, after which the company adjourned to Aurora Turner-Hall for a dance and a general good time.

PROF. H. A. WEBER, of the Chemistry Department of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, has just sent to Dr. J. H. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, an analysis of water taken from the canal and the Chicago River. The water was taken from the canal at 10 a. m., Feb. 10. In one million parts of water 268.6 parts of organic matter were found. This water was taken 200 yards from the mouth of the South Branch of the Chicago River out of the canal. The second analysis was made of water taken from the South Branch, 150 yards from the canal, and here only 130.7 parts of organic matter were found in 1,000,000 parts of water. This consisted of Chicago sewage wholly. That taken from the canal included Chicago and Stock-Yards sewage. The third analysis was made of water taken from the Chicago River, between State and Dearborn streets, and this only contained 28.4 parts of organic matter to 1,000,000 parts of water. This, it is claimed by Dr. Rauch, shows that the canal does carry off the sewage, and if there were additional pumping facilities at the South Branch the Chicago River would be entirely relieved of its filth. Feb. 10, when this water was taken, the current was toward the canal, hence the purity of the river water near the lake. This is not always the case, and if the wind carries the current toward the lake the river will at once show the effect.

THE Committee which has in charge the matter of raising money to meet the expenses of the Republican National Convention got together in the *Journal* building yesterday afternoon, and spent two hours in dividing the work and designating persons to serve on the sub-committees; but as all named have not consented to serve as yet, the list was withheld. There are six sub-committees—on hotels, hardware trade, railroads, theatres, restaurants, and commercial houses. No one is yet soliciting, but several of the Committee stated that they had received encouraging assurances, and that tenders of considerable sums had been made, there seeming to be a general disposition to chip in freely. Another meeting will be held in a few days.

THE St. Patrick's Society held a regular meeting last evening in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. A number of very touching letters from Ireland were read by the President, among them one from Archbishop McHale, acknowledging the second remittance in aid of the Irish poor. All the letters expressed the greatest gratitude for the kindness shown by the American people. P. McHugh, from the Executive Committee, reported that all the arrangements for the dinner and reception at the Grand Pacific on the 17th inst. had been completed, and that the outlook was exceedingly promising. There will be a program of music and recitations, and Gov. Cullom, David Davis, Senator Logan, and others have been invited to be present. The Society adjourned until the first Thursday in April.

THE public was notified yesterday, through the columns of the newspapers, that Collector Niesen was ready to receive from North-Side property-owners the various amounts due under a special assessment for the improvement of the Lake-Shore drive from the south end of Lincoln Park to the north line of Oak street, a judgment for such assessment having been rendered by the County Court. The assessment in question is one which was made by the Lincoln Park Commissioners in September, 1874, for the improvement of the drive from Oak street to the park. Three Commissioners were appointed to assess benefits, and reported that the benefits to the property-holders would amount to $99,900, and those to the town to $100. The assessment was resisted in all the ways known to the most experienced tax-fighting lawyers, the amount appealed being $9,005. The fighters were finally beaten, however, the County Court rendering a judgment in favor of the assessment. A warrant for the collection of the money was put into the Collector's hands, and hence the notice inviting all interested parties to call and pay up within thirty days.

THE second meeting of the soldiers, sailors, and marines in favor of the passage of the Weaver bill was held last evening at No. 99 Randolph street. There were between 200 and 300 representatives of the army and navy present. A letter was read from Milwaukee, stating that Company E of the First Wisconsin Cavalry had passed resolutions favoring the passage of the Weaver bill. A motion was made and passed that the meeting organize permanently, and that the organization be formed like a military one, with commissioned officers, sergeants, etc. The following officers were elected: Captain, W. S. Robinson; First Lieutenant, Charles G. Dixon; Second Lieutenant, J. W. O'Daniels: Orderly Sergeant, Selden Fish; First Sergeant, J. W. Cooper; Second Sergeant, O. A. Bishop; Third Sergeant, A. M. Glasgow; Fourth Sergeant, G. A. Castle. The Captain and Lieutenants were charged with the duty of getting up a constitution and by-laws. Capt. Robinson said he would nominate the Corporals after the rolls were signed. A recess was then taken for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the petition, and, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned for one week.

ALL the merchandise which remained in the Empire Warehouse after the fire has been removed and assorted, and there is a much larger quantity saved than was at first supposed, though it is impossible as yet to estimate the average salvage. In all there was taken out about $20,000 worth of seed, some of it being in good condition and the rest varying from indifferent to very bad. As to the value of the other goods, no one pretends now to be able to give an estimate. There are in all some forty different kinds, and adjusters posted in each line have been appointed to give an approximation. The loss on the building was more than the insurance ($10,000), so the money has been paid. It is believed that there will be a salvage of from 15 to 20 per cent on the seed, and though there will be some on a few of the other articles, the losses in the majority of instances will be total. Under the arrangement made before the work of removal was commenced, the assured wanting the débris taken out, the party in whose favor the salvage is bears a pro rata share of the expense, which will foot up about $3,000. The loss by the fire was in the neighborhood of $275,000,—over $100,000 less than that stated the morning after the building was burned,—though the insurance companies will have to pay only about $200,000.

WEDNESDAY morning there appeared in the local columns of THE TRIBUNE a statement to the effect that Mr. Joshua L. Marsh, an old and well-known citizen, had been removed from the County Hospital and lodged in the County Alms-House. This statement, which was substantially repeated in all the city papers, was a mystery to everybody who had ever known Mr. Marsh, and was rendered more so because the gentleman had been seen on the streets for several weeks, and in a better condition of health than he had enjoyed for many years. Some months ago an even more sensational statement was made in the papers, that Mr. Marsh had been found in a state of destitution in a house on the West Side and had been removed to the County Alms-House. In the latter case the fact was that the gentleman, who was residing with his aged mother, finding himself stricken with an illness that in the opinion of physicians seemed to forebode fatal results, voluntarily had himself taken to the hospital that he might enjoy the skillful medical attendance and the careful aid of the experienced nurses. Some weeks ago he left the hospital in comparatively good health, and has since been attending to business, and was somewhat astonished at finding himself reported as an inmate of the Alms-House. Mr. Marsh has been an active member of the bar in this city for thirty years, and as far back as 1856 held the office of Corporation Counsel. His personal qualities endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances, all of whom have taken an active interest in his personal welfare, and all of whom will rejoice in his restoration to health.

THE miserable outcast, Horace Temple, whose wanderings in this city from one public charity to another have over and again been described in the daily papers, was found yesterday upon the steps of the County Agent's office, where he had been left by a man driving an express wagon. After lying on the steps for several hours, the County Agent finally caused his removal to the Poor-House at Jefferson, where in a few days he will probably find in death the only relief which can come to his sufferings. This unfortunate man is said to have been born in Chicago in January, 1836. His early education was had at the Furgersonville Academy, at Davenport, N. Y., after which he attended the State Art School at Albany, where he displayed such rare ability as a draughtsman that it was decided he should follow painting as a profession. Having graduated, he went to New York, where he profited by the instructions of Minatt Lewis, a famous scenic artist, who, it will be remembered, died while engaged at McVicker's Theatre, in 1864. Young Temple's first work was done at Keene's Theatre, New York, after which he was engaged at Lester Wallack's, and later at Meech Bros'., in Albany, and at the Green-Street Theatre. From Albany he went to Boston, where he was engaged as scenic artist at the Howard Athenæum when the War broke out. In 1862 he started out with the famous Ravel troupe, with whom he staid four years, visiting in their company England, Ireland, France, Russia, Austria, and Germany. Returning with them to America, he accepted an engagement at Pike's Opera-House, Cincinnati, and later at Ward's Theatre. Thence he went to St. Louis, where he painted at De Bar's Opera-House, and finally to New Orleans, where he was stricken with the loathsome disease which now keeps the world aloof from him. The rest of his life is a story of aimless and profitless wanderings, his last move bringing him, two years ago, back to his native city, where his life has been full of misery. One charitable institution after another gave him shelter, only to cast him forth again, and the kindest wish that can be accorded him is that the hand of Death alone may take him from his present resting-place.

MME. BOUDREAU.

Intelligence was received yesterday from New Zealand of the death there of Mme. Boudreau, Mother Superior of the Institute of the Sacred Heart in the West. This lady went to New Zealand last December with a band of the nuns of this educational Order of the Catholic Church, to found an institution. With her went several from Chicago, among them Mme. Sullivan, late Mother Superior of the school in this city. Mme. Boudreau was looked upon as an exceedingly able woman. She was kind, gentle, and generous, and her quiet, Christian, and loving character drew to her many friends, inside and outside the Church. In the walks of education she was well known in the Catholic Church, and was regarded as a most able teacher and organizer. She was formerly Vicar of the Southern Province and Superior in the East, and has held many responsible and trying positions in the Order. A woman of rare intelligence and tact, she always succeeded in all her undertakings. Her death will be a great loss to the Catholic Church at large, and her place will be one exceedingly hard to fill. The announcement of her death yesterday caused a shock to her friends, for she left in the best of health and spirits, and her return was expected within a short time.

SIGMA PHI.

The twenty-first annual reunion of the members of the Sigma Phi Society residing in Chicago and vicinity was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. This Society is one of the oldest college societies in the country, being founded in 1827, and has chapters at Union, Hamilton, Williams, and Hobart Colleges, and at the Universities of Michigan and Vermont. About thirty members of the Society were in attendance last evening, gathering at 6 o'clock. The early part of the evening was spent very enjoyably in discussing college matters and talking over topics of interest to the Society. About 8 o'clock a banquet was served in the dining-room of the hotel, and the meal occupied the attention of the guests for several hours. After the banquet, toasts, sentiments, and speeches were the order of the hour, and the members dispersed after spending an exceedingly enjoyable evening. Among those present were the Hon. H. N. Hibbard, Judge Jameson, Elliott Anthony, the Rev. Dr. Whipple, of Minnesota, Daniel Shepard, C. W. Clisbee, Bishop C. E. Cheney, J. Giles Lewis, H. S. Monroe, O. R. Glover, Frank C. Pope, William S. Young, Jr., P. L. Sherman, Alexander C. Soper, Franklin Dennison, J. T. Wallach, F. G. Allen, of Aurora, George S. Willets, Albert W. Hard, W. W. Nash, Henry Town, Charles L. Norton, Charles Sherman, W. C. Duell, A. D. Price, Charles G. Nicholas, A. W. Mundy, Seymour Walton, the Rev. D. S. Johnson, M. E. Dayton, and E. A. Kilbourne.

ADOLPHE CREMIEUX.

There will be Sunday morning, at the Sinai Temple, corner of Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, services commemorative of the late Adolphe Cremieux's life, Senator of France. There will be a prayer by Dr. Adler, remarks in German by the Rev. Dr. Felsenthal, and an address by the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, giving a history of the deceased, whom he knew well during his long residence in Paris as Minister to France. There is of course no charge for admission.

THE CITY-HALL.

BIDS for furnishing the city with 724 pieces of iron water-pipe will be opened to-day.

THE Treasurer yesterday received $1,855 from the Water Department, and $114 from the Controller.

THE Mayor will attend the Ottawa meeting on the 18th, in the interest of the improvement of the canal.

THE calls for new numbers in the South Division is increasing every day. Quite a number were gotten yesterday.

AMONG the building permits issued yesterday were one to John Spry, to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 276 West Madison street, to cost $13,000, and one to Bauerle & Stark, to erect a four-story factory, Nos. 224 and 226 West Ohio street, to cost $10,000.

THE Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, and the Committee on Finance meet this afternoon, and the Committee on Health and County Relations, the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North, and the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South, have been called for to-morrow.

THE Treasurer is ready to pay all orders against the several funds up to and inclusive of the following numbers: Department of Public Works, Appropriation Fund, No. 14,678; Police Fund, No. 10,603; Fire Department Fund, No. 12,271; Sewerage Fund, No. 18,792; Sewerage-Tax Fund, No. 33,862; Street-Lamp Fund, No. 42,123; City-Hall Fund, No. 42,136; Public Library Fund, No. 23,348; Judgment account (new issue), No. 924; and General Fund, No. 22,673.

THE reports from the Crib yesterday were that the water was perfectly clear, and the Mayor is now entirely satisfied that the change is the result of the stopping of the pumping at the Fullerton avenue conduit. No one knows what is to become of the conduit, but it is thought that when the pumping-works are established at Bridgeport it can be utilized in forcing the contents of the North Branch southward.

THE City Engineer yesterday commenced the flushing of the water-pipes,—that is, the cleaning of what is known as the "dead-heads," where there is more or less sediment gathering all the time. The flushing is to go on every evening between the hours of 6 and 12 o'clock, and is done by turning on the hydrants in various sections. Besides cleaning the water-pipes, it is thought the flushing will also have a good effect on the sewers, and tend to remove all complaint about sewer-gas. The idea was advocated in these columns some months ago.

THE Mayor was asked yesterday as to his reasons for advancing the licenses of the principal theatres from $150 to $300 per year, and his response was that he thought the present license was insufficient and out of all proportion to the business they did. Further than this, they were giving Sunday performances, which was a new departure; and still further, what they had been paying by the year was by no means equal to the licenses paid by the smaller concerns which took out their licenses for a shorter period. He does not think the increase will meet with much opposition on the whole.

THE Mayor yesterday caused the following order to be issued in reference to licenses: "First—The following classes of licenses will fall due April 1,—viz.: Auctioneers, billiard tables, bowling-alleys, bakers, butchers, bread-peddlers, drays, gunpowder, hacks, hack-drivers, intelligence offices, junk-dealers, omnibuses, peddlers, pawnbrokers, runners and porters, rendering and packing, second-hand dealers, milk-peddlers, wagons (double), wagons (single), and shooting-galleries. Second—Captains and Lieutenants will cause all persons engaged in such business in their respective districts to be notified that their licenses shall expire on that date, and that they will be required to renew the same immediately thereafter. SIMON O'DONNELL, General Superintendent of Police."

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Some days ago the Mayor put his foot down upon the issuing of permits to carry pistols until such time as the ordinance could be amended. It was predicted at the time the arbitrary order was made that it would lead to some trouble, and the prediction was fulfilled yesterday in the arrest of an employé of Mr. Brackebush, the coal-dealer. He came to see the Mayor upon the question, but all the satisfaction he could get was a note to Justice Walsh stating that the permit ordinance had been suspended, or that no permits were being issued. When the trial comes off the question of the right of the Mayor to suspend an ordinance will, no doubt, be raised, and the decision will be of considerable interest to a large class, for this is not the only ordinance which is inoperative at this time in deference to his Honor's wishes.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

IN the County Court yesterday Joseph Meier began suit in assumpsit for $1,000 against Jacob Spietel and Joseph Niemchiskyo.

MARY NESTOR and Samuel Forrest were yesterday adjudged insane and paupers by the County Court.

FRANK NIESEN, Collector of North Chicago, wants all delinquent taxpayers to march up and pay by March 10. Otherwise a penalty will accrue.

THE Committee on Charities held an informal meeting yesterday and discussed the advisability of granting a pass to a man who wants to go to Green Bay. He will probably get his pass at the next meeting.

COMMITTEE meetings appointed for to-day are the "High Joints" at 10 a. m. and Printing and Stationery and Towns and Town Accounts in the afternoon. The Committee on Public Service failed to meet yesterday.

THE Sheriff yesterday turned over to Louis H. Lawrence $29,853 on account of property sold under execution and afterwards redeemed. The property at one time belonged to Alvin N. Lancaster, and Dec. 4, 1878, was sold by John H. Rea, as Receiver, to Lawrence, and redeemed by the county in February last.

JAILER CURRIER and two Bailiffs yesterday transferred to Joliet twenty-four convicted lawbreakers. The total term of service of the two dozen is forty-nine years and four months, subject to the usual deductions for good behavior, with the chances of dying, escaping, or being pardoned thrown in. The notorious Eddy O'Boyle went down for one year, and Thomas Keating, who committed a murderous assault on his wife, for nine years. Three boys were sent to Pontiac.

IN the Criminal Court yesterday Atley Merigold and John Flaherty pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary. Merigold got two years in the Reform School, and his associate a like term in the Penitentiary. Charles Phillips and George Terry pleaded guilty to larceny and sentence was suspended. Joseph Ryan pleaded guilty to assault and Simon Brattlestone to larceny, each getting six months in the House of Correction. Charles Miller pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

ALFRED AHERN, hitherto of good character, was yesterday acquitted in the Criminal Court of complicity with Henry Klein in attempting to rob of $1,100 Mrs. Ada Bendre, who rents rooms in a large building at the corner of Ogden avenue and Jackson street. The case was a peculiar one. Klein, whose real name is Jeremiah Hanvey, was pursued by other tenants of the building, and turned over to a policeman. His partner escaped. Mrs. Bendre denied at this time having anything to induce attempted robbery, and claimed not to know the motive for the assault. She refused to identify Hanvey in the examination before Justice Walsh, but the evidence of other witnesses was so conclusive that he finally pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court, and is now serving a six-year sentence in the Penitentiary. At his trial Mrs. Bendre swore hard against him, and first made known the fact that she had $1,100 cash. Ahern was arrested some time after the assault. Mrs. Bendre refused to identify him at first, but at his trial yesterday she and a friend swore point blank against him, while one of the witnesses against Hanvey swore that Ahern was not the man, and did not at all resemble him. To the reporters and policemen who visited her the day of the robbery she furnished a full description of both Hanvey and his accomplice. Ahern tallies with this in one respect only,—his complexion; in every other respect he is just the opposit. Ahern's many friends have all along believed him innocent, and his trial yesterday fully confirmed their belief. Upon what information the police made the arrest is unknown, but if they had inquired far enough they no doubt would have found that Hanvey's partner was a man who worked side by side with him in a Clark street printing-house, and who quit work and went upon a spree with him one Monday evening, shortly after receiving a week's pay. The case as it stands is a remarkable one in many respects.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS have at last determined to move over to the South Side, and have rented three rooms on the fourth floor of the Merchants' Building, on the northwest corner of La Salle and Randolph streets. There is a cage for County-Attorney Willett, a similar ditto for Committee-Clerk Nash, and a room which, by great ingenuity, can be made to hold fourteen chairs, for the Board. The Clerk of the Board will have to retain his present office on the North Side, for there is no place for him in the new location. The rent is the same as that now paid, and the fifteen can move in when they are ready. But they will have to pay rent for the North-Side rooms until May 1 anyhow.

The new rooms do not afford one-half the accommodation furnished by the old ones, and there are strong suspicions that the change is inadvisable and unwarranted. All the offices with which the Commissioners have daily and hourly business are situated in the County-Building, and cannot be removed for many months. It is believed that the Board will take possession next week, and hold their first meeting in the new rooms on the Monday following.

LOOSE WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

A somewhat extraordinary illustration of the mixed-up and unsatisfactory system in which business is conducted around the County Building was shown yesterday. Pat O'Donnell, erstwhile meat contractor for various county institutions, walked into the office of the County Treasurer and handed in his check for $2,036.74, saying that he did not want to collect the amount twice. The astounded clerks asked for an explanation, for such a thing had never been heard of before. Mr. O'Donnell simply stated that he had already received payment for that amount twice over, and as soon as he found out what had been done he wanted to return the cash. The explanation of the matter is a very simple one, but it reflects infinitely little credit on the County Board and its committees.

O'Donnell was formerly meat contractor, and furnished meat, fish, and poultry to the County Hospital and other institutions. Last holidays he furnished turkey in large quantities for these places. There was a row over the bill for turkeys, and it was referred to the Committee on Public Charities, the accompanying bills for meat being ordered paid. Vouchers were drawn, but O'Donnell did not call for them, preferring to wait until the whole thing was settled. Finally, the Committee decided to pay O'Donnell's price for the turkeys, and the bill passed the Board. Instead of being made out for the turkeys alone, it was made to include the meat accounts as well. O'Donnell got his orders, and they were cashed. At the end of the month he discovered that he had been twice paid, and accordingly turned in the overplus. The story was too good to keep, and the crowd around the building could talk of nothing else yesterday. But for O'Donnell the matter would probably never have been discovered, for the autocratic Board is above all checks, and independent of any system. Opinion is divided as to whether Pat should be blamed for returning the money, or George Washington Spofford and his pet Committee presented with a testimonial for auditing the same bills twice.

FEDERAL NEWS.

THE Sub-Treasury yesterday was relieved of $3,000 in silver and $20,000 in gold. Five thousand dollars in silver was redeemed.

THE receipts yesterday from internal revenue amounted to $19,107, of which $16,157 was for spirits and $2,819 for tobacco and cigars.

THE Assistant Treasurer disbursed $13,000 for pensions yesterday. One female pensioner made a vigorous kick at having to take gold instead of her favorit paper money.

THE dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday included seventy tons of pig iron for A. B. Meeker and five cases of earthenware for Vergho, Ruhling & Co. The collections amounted to $4,818.

SUPERINTENDENT MCDOWELL received notice yesterday of the letting of the following contracts: Hopkinson & Dickinson Manufacturing Company, hardware, $6,840; Robert H. Ormsby, mantels, $4,897; Burlington Manufacturing Company, marble tiling, $4,489; Mark St. John, entrance steps, $8,990; Henry Dibblee, encaustic tiling, $3,125. Proposals have likewise been invited for the glass and setting. The bids will be opened at Washington at noon of March 16.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Auxiliary Club was held last evening at Brand's Hall, at the corner of Clark and Erie streets, for the purpose, primarily, of electing a new President to succeed President Collyer, who resigned at the last meeting. Vice-President Rogers occupied the chair, and his subsequent election to the Presidency compelled him to occupy it permanently. Mr. E. D. Cooke was elected to act as the Vice-President from the Fifteenth Ward, a vacancy having been caused by resignation. The newly-elected President, in his brief inaugural address, congratulated the Club on its growth and present position, and returned his thanks for the honor conferred. He was followed by Mr. Cooke, who, after returning his thanks, had something to say on the subject of general politics, in the course of which he drew a vivid contrast between the Republican party and what it had done for this country, and the Democratic party and what it had done to make itself odious.

Mr. John Woodbridge, Jr., moved that, when the Club adjourn, it do so to meet again in two weeks from to-night, and that a speaker be invited to address that meeting in regard to city affairs, and, more especially, to inform the Club regarding the true inwardness of the Common Council.

An amendment was offered and carried providing that the next meeting be held in the Seventeenth Ward a week from to-night. Mr. Woodbridge's motion, providing for a meeting in two weeks, was then put and also carried.

Mr. Arno, referring to the stay-at-homes on election-day, offered a resolution requesting the voters of the City of Chicago to immediately connect themselves with, or join in the organization of, Republican ward clubs, having for their object the wise control of their respective primaries, conventions, and elections, and to perfect such organizations to the utmost so as to most successfully combat inadvisable nominations and fraudulent elections.

Mr. E. F. Cragin moved as an amendment that the Executive Committee prepare an address to the voters of Cook County. The resolution was withdrawn and the amendment prevailed, the Executive Committee being requested to report at the next meeting.

Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, Jr., moved the appointment of a committee to report a plan for bringing out the honest vote of the ward, and preventing the casting of fraudulent votes. The motion prevailed, and the mover, N. F. Olsen, W. T. Underwood, and C. P. Parrish were appointed as the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

A called meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club was held last evening in the lower hall of Aurora Turner-Hall. A committee of five was appointed to present names of an Executive Committee, to consist of one member from each precinct and one at large, the names to be presented at the next meeting. About a dozen additional names were added to the muster-roll.

Mr. Henry Hertz inquired as to the advisability of running a candidate for Alderman. The Communists have renominated Ald. Stauber, and the speaker believed it was useless to nominate a man unless he could draw largely from the Republican and Democratic ranks.

Mr. McClenthen said that in this case it was useless to draw party lines, and he wanted a conference with the Democrats, to see if a good man could be found who would run against the Communist candidate. On motion, the matter was made the special order for the next meeting, which will be held Tuesday evening.

THE COMMUNISTS.

The Central Committee of the Communists met in the basement of No. 85 Fifth avenue last evening, and completed arrangements for the Convention to be held at No. 99 West Randolph street Saturday night, to nominate Aldermen and town officers. It is proposed to put up a set of the latter for each town, and also a set for the whole city, so as to be ready for the Supreme Court decision on the town consolidation question, whether it be for or against.

UNION VETERANS.

The Committee on Political Action of the Union Veteran Club met last evening at the Grand Pacific, with Col. Duguid in the chair. The reports of the organizations of auxiliary clubs in the various wards were received, and they were exceedingly encouraging. The plan is outlined and will be carried out for a thorough corps of unpaid ticket-peddlers and ballot-box guards for the coming fall elections, and a thorough canvass for the entire city. The Veteran Club proposes to effect an organization in every township in the county.

MADISON STREET BRIDGE.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

A majority of the people are doubtless ignorant of the magnitude of the undertaking in the repairs of the Madison street bridge, and they would be surprised if they were to visit the spot and gaze down into the two great holes, one at each approach. City-Engineer Cregier determined to go to the bottom of things, and accordingly excavations have been made to the blue-clay hardpan. The sewers were found broken and damaged on either side of the river, and the one wall which furnished the only protection to the land against the inroads of the stream was found to stand upon very scaly foundations. A large number of stones were displaced down at the very bottom, and the wall was gradually being pushed into the river, every street-car and heavy load that passed over it acting as a force upon a wedge to hasten the progress of the masonry upon which the ends of the bridge rested, in the direction of the water. For a long time prior to the commencement of the work of rejuvenation, the structure has been notoriously unsafe, the foundations having been crumbling away at a break-neck pace.

In making the excavation on the east side the brick casing of the main sewer was reached, when suddenly one of the workmen disappeared from sight. An opening in the earth had swallowed him up, body and boots. By means of ropes his comrades fished the unlucky wight out and landed him on terra firma, and it was ascertained that the water from the broken sewer had washed out a hole about seven feet deep on its way to the river.

THE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION is as follows: It is proposed to have two walls instead of one in the future,—the outside wall or abutment, upon which the end of the bridge will rest, and an inner wall. This inner wall will run parallel with the abutment, and the two will be at a distance of nine feet apart, being strongly banded together by girders. There will be nothing in the space between the two, so that there can be no pressure whatever against the abutment, the pressure being all thrown against the inside wall, which is to be a strong one. In putting in the foundations for the inner wall, the workmen on either end have gone down seven feet six inches below the tops of the piles upon which the foundations for the original wall stood, thus receiving the support of the piling as an auxiliary.

The excavations are now completed. Two or three gangs of men keep the work going day and night (Sunday's not excepted), and as soon as the walls get above the water-line they will progress rapidly. The old sewers are to be torn out and replaced by new ones, set in the stone masonry. The water comes into the excavations in great quantities, so that it is necessary to lay the foundations by sections with the aid of small coffer-dams and pumps,—the latter being kept constantly in motion. A steam engine and pump does the work for the east approach, while a rude hand machine answers the purpose at the west end.

It is estimated that the work will be entirely completed in about three weeks, provided the water does not get the best of the workmen, and then we shall have a bridge whose foundations shall be everlasting, although the expense must be considerable—how much it is hard to estimate as yet.

The City Engineer announces that the bridge will be open to foot-passengers hereafter between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 8 in the evening. The reason it will not be open at all hours is that the foot-way is narrow, and is not regarded as safe at night.

SPELLING REFORM.

THE CHICAGO BRANCH OF THE SPELLING REFORM ASSOCIATION

met at the rooms of the Board of Education last evening, President Doty in the chair.

Mr. H. R. Boss read a brief paper, suggesting that all the friends of reform should at once adopt the well-known five rules of the Spelling Reform Association in all their correspondence, especially in letters to the newspapers. He had so practiced, and his letters, spelled according to these rules, had been cheerfully published in several journals,—notably THE TRIBUNE,—so that, while discussing questions of public policy or matters of interest to his craft, he had also had the pleasure of demonstrating how easy it was to spell correctly in defiance of the dictionary. He also urged uniformity in orthografy, so far as practicable, as being more likely to meet with favor than any haphazard amendments to be committed to memory as our present spellings are. He quoted the assertion of an opponent, that the friends of reform had learned the value of iteration and reiteration, and counseled action upon this hint.

The President stated that the forthcoming educational report of ex-President Wells would be devoted entirely to the discussion of the spelling reform.

Prof. Broomell followed with remarks commendatory of the paper, and indorsing the plan proposed by its writer.

Mr. O. C. Blackmer stated several facts of an encouraging nature, showing that the movement was gaining ground in the public journals, very many of which had published articles in its favor, while a considerable number had adopted corrected spellings. He also stated that the people at large, so far as his observation extended, were in favor of the reform. At the Illinois State Teachers' Association a report was made by two prominent educators, who concluded as follows: "We believe that something valuable is doing, and that more may be done, by bringing under the present rules of orthografy all words to which those rules apply; and perhaps still other rules may be developed that will apply to some words that fall under no rule at present. It may be possible, also, gradually to throw out a good many unnecessary silent letters, as, for instance, the terminal 'ugh' in such words as 'though,' 'through,' 'borough,' etc."

The petition for the appointment of a Congressional Commission upon the subject is now in the hands of the Committees upon Labor and Education.

Mr. O. W. Cooley related that, in traveling about the country, he found that the people were thoroughly awake upon the subject.

Mr. Kirk agreed with Prof. Broomell that if the Philological Association had suggested a greater number of emendations they would have met with more favor than they had already found.

Mr. Blackmer said there was no intention, on the part of the spelling-reformers, to leave the people without an orthografic standard. He also gave a brief account of the new English lexicon now in course of preparation in England, which he believed would have a wide influence in favor of the reform.

Remarks were also made by Mr. Webb, Prof. Slocum, Mr. Z. T. Griffin, J. M. Mott, and other gentlemen, all urging the necessity and feasibility of orthografic reform.

A number of new members were added to the Association, after which it adjourned.

THE WOMEN.

EXCHANGE FOR WOMEN'S WORK.

The annual meeting of the Exchange for Women's Work was held yesterday morning in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were present about fifty ladies, Mrs. W. P. Nixon in the chair.

After the monthly routine had been disposed of, Mrs. S. W. Rawson presented her report current as Treasurer. This showed receipts since the organization of the Society, one year ago, of $1,674, of which $1,395 was for admission fees, $122 for donations, and $156 for commissions on goods sold. The total expenditures amounted to $1,389, showing a balance on hand of $284.

Mrs. W. H. Smith, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that she had received sixty-eight applications and sent 260 letters.

Mrs. Houghteling presented a report as Recording Secretary, giving a comprehensive review of the organization of the Exchange and the year's work. Articles were received as follows: May, 132; June, 314; July, 20; August, 115; September, 777; October, 415; showing a total of 1,773 articles deposited by 173 contributors. The sales amounted to $823. During the rest of the year the receipts were as follows: November, 25; December, 1,300; January, 265; and February, 160. During these four months 1,750 articles were received, from an increased number of depositors, with sales amounting to $557. The report showed that the work had been unusually profitable for depositors.

Mesdames Carpenter, Hayes, Talcott, Turner, and Starring were appointed a Committee on Nominations, and the annual election was held, resulting as follows: President, Mrs. E. G. Asay; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. L. Frank, Mrs. Ryerson, Mrs. Fairbank; Treasurer, Mrs. S. W. Rawson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. D. Houghteling; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank Douglas. There were about fifty persons proposed and elected Managers.

The President then announced the following standing committees: Printing, Mrs. W. P. Nixon, Mrs. Alfred Cowles; Rooms, Mrs. W. H. Turner, Mrs. H. B. Buford; and Mrs. A. A. Carpenter; Auditing, Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. J. R. Walsh, and Mrs. W. D. Houghteling.

After the transaction of some further routine business, the meeting adjourned for one month.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A regular meeting of the Executive Board of the State Industrial School was held yesterday morning in Mrs. Straut's room, Tremont House, Mrs. G. B. Marsh in the chair. A majority of the Board were in attendance. The Treasurer's report was presented, and showed the state of finances as follows: Balance on hand Feb. 1, $448; receipts during February, $401; total amount, $850; disbursements, $346; balance on hand March 1, $504. The report of the Visiting Committee showed the school in good condition and the children in excellent health. Bills to the amount of $186 were audited. The Board then adjourned for one week.

AFTER THE GAMBLERS.

O'DONNELL MAKES A RAID.

Early last evening the detectives, headed by Superintendent O'Donnell in person, and Gus Swanson and a mammoth sledge-hammer in the rear-guard, made a descent upon gaming-houses at Nos. 151 and 192 Clark street. The former, which is known by the name of "Big Limit," is alleged to be a notorious "skin" house, where never a straight card is pulled unless for some high roller, who is too sharp to be fledged, which in plainer terms means that the faro bank is so run that any or every player can be beaten by manipulating the cards, provided some professional gambler, who will not stand it, happens in. These sort of players are discountenanced as much as possible. Entrance was readily effected at both places. At No. 191 Lieut. Steele managed to get behind the safe door before it could be closed, and kept it open until his officers had taken out all the gambling implements it contained. At the "Big Limit" "Dooney" Harris was found in charge. He refused to open the safe, and professed not to have the combination. The Superintendent demanded to know who had it, but Harris gave only an evasive answer that it belonged to the maker, whose name was on the door. At his request a colored man was allowed to go out in quest of the maker, but he failed to find him. Then the officers upon orders from the Chief smashed in the safe with the sledge-hammer, after ten minutes' hard labor. Within were found some dealing-boxes, faro-chips, and other gaming apparatus, but no money, which Dooney said was the only thing in the safe. The apparatus in both houses was gathered together, and at last accounts was in the custodian's room at Central Station. It was all of poor quality, and almost every card taken out of both houses was marked, which clearly shows the character of the houses. In one place a small instrument for marking them was found. The inmates were taken to the West Madison Street Station, where they were booked as follows:

No. 192 Clark street: R. M. Hunter, keeper; B. W. Thornton and Peter Gabel, inmates.

No. 151 Clark street: John, alias "Doony," Harris and P. H. McGuire, keepers; George Lathrop, Frank Russel, C. M. Wilson, Henry Johnson, H. A. Hendricks, B. F. Norman, and William Edmondson, inmates.

"Who swore out the warrants?" asked a reporter of a police official.

"Justices Walsh and Ingersoll," was the reply.

"But who swore it out?"

"Michael P. Evans, I believe."

"And who is he? Has he ever lost anything in either house? Is he a gambler?"

"Oh! he's a citizen, and I guess lost something at gambling some time ago. He's inside now; go see him yourself?"

"Inside" meant the detectives' room, but no one was found there save the dectective "Milevy Doyle," as Simon calls him, and a blond-mustached friend of his, who has been seen lounging about the place for days past. So he is M. P. Evans, thought the reporter. Later, when Superintendent O'Donnell was alone, the reporter asked who swore out the warrant.

"Oh! one of our boys. You don't care which one, of course; political reasons."

"Who is M. P. Evans?"

"Why, he is the man who swore out the warrant!" (Surprisedly.)

"Is he a detective?"

"Hum—m; no. He is doing special work."

In this roundabout way the name of the new detective was made known. Who he is or what he was before he came under "Milevy's" wing is for somebody wiser than the writer of this to tell.

Andy Scott, the colored gambler whose house was raided by detectives the other night, gave bonds of $300 to appear before Justice Summerfield March 6 to answer to a charge of keeping a common-gaming-house.

LOCAL CRIME.

THE GARRITY BROTHERS,

Hugh and John, thieves and bullies, who were released from Joliet the other day, and immediately taken to Geneva to await trial under pending indictments growing out of their murderous assault on John Dowling, gave bail in the sum of $3,000 each yesterday morning and put at once for this city, where they have committed so many crimes. As soon as he heard of their arrival, State's-Attorney Mills had capiases issued for them under the indictment for attempting to kill Mr. James P. Gore. The documents were given without delay to Deputy Sheriffs Ely, Bonfield, and Haas, who started out to arrest the scoundrels. John was found and locked up in the County Jail, but Hugh is evidently hiding, as the officers up to midnight had not struck his trail. He, however, will be unearthed to-day, if he remains in the city. These two desperadoes, when they lived here, did pretty much as they pleased, robbing and beating people with impunity, but their last crimes—the assaults on Dowling and Mr. Gore—were so outrageous and uncalled-for, that those gentlemen do not propose to stand quietly by and see such villains run at large. There are four or five indictments against the Grrritys, and there is to be no let-up on them. If they received their due they would always wear the convict's garb. As it is, unfortunately, they cannot be sent to Joliet under the pending indictments for more than ten years. They will be tried in a month or so at Geneva, if not here, and, when they have served out the term sure to be awarded them, they will be again and again arrested and tried, until the indictments are exhausted, should they happen to live so long.

TUNNEL ROBBERY.

Officer James McKay, whose duty it is to guard the Washington street tunnel at night, has evidently been neglecting his duty. Robert E. Kirby, of No. 127 West Madison street, yesterday reported at the West Madison-Street Station that, while on his way home through the tunnel at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, he was set upon by two highwaymen whom he met in the foot-way through the tunnel, and by whom he was knocked down and robbed of $15 cash. The robbers did him no violence in particular, and beyond a few bruises accidentally inflicted by the highwaymen in overpowering him, he suffered no bodily harm. Mr. Kirby said he would surely be able to identify the men, as he had a good look at them both while one of them was holding him down by placing his knee upon Mr. Kirby's breast. He described the men as follows: 35 years of age, tall and stout, black hair, mustache and goatee, and wearing blue coat and pantaloons and black slouch hat; and the other about 25 years of age, brown hair, smooth face, and clad in a brown coat, gray trousers, and a skull cap. Last evening Detective Joseph Kipley arrested, upon information, near the corner of Canal and Madison streets, a man giving the name of Geo. Smith, whom Mr. Kirby positively identifies as one of the robbers. Smith, although a young man, is said to be an expert thief from Buffalo.

ARRESTS.

James Sullivan, 21 years of age, is at the Twenty-second Street Station, charged with threatening to kill a man in the employ of H. A. Anderson, junk-dealer at No. 757 State street. Sullivan was bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. Anderson, and went there last night and shot the animal. The hired man attempted to defend his master's property.

Officer Crowe, who recently arrested the thief William Henderson, yesterday searched the saloon at No. 1260 State street, kept by Mrs. Valentine Smith, upon a search warrant sworn out by Newton Hall, of No. 308 Park avenue. The only article found was a horse-brush worth $5. In Henderson's valise the officer found a frock coat worth $10 belonging to Harry Robinson. Henderson was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in $300 by Justice Wallace for the larceny of about $50 worth of goods from Mr. Hall, and was discharged upon the charges of resisting and for mayhem.

Mathias Schmidt, 10 years of age, is at the West Twelfth Street Station charged with mayhem. The complainant, John Nigel, a small boy living at No. 24 Barber street, alleges that Mathias threw a stone, which, either accidentally or otherwise, struck him in the eye and destroyed the sight.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

On the arrival of the Rock Island dummy at Englewood Wednesday evening the passengers of one of the cars were somewhat startled to see a lady who was preparing to leave the train suddenly turn around and, using her umbrella for a club, strike the gentleman behind her two severe blows, saying, as she did so, "Do it again if you dare." She then quietly left the car, and the young gentleman, who is a resident of Washington Heights, and is employed by a prominent Board of Trade firm in the city, curled up in his seat, looking sheepish enough. He says he only leaned forward and said "Good night" to her as she was going to leave the car. The lady is a resident of Englewood.

George Farrar, flagman at the Forty-third street crossing of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, was killed about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening by being run over by a freight train which was being backed down the track by a switch engine. He was over 60 years of age.

An unknown man was killed or committed suicide by throwing himself under a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern train at the Stock-Yards, Wednesday evening. The engineer says he did not see any one on the track, and from the fact that the body was in such a position as to look as if the man had thrown himself under the wheels, his head being severed from the body, it is more than likely that the man committed suicide.

A PACKET LINE'S LITIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., March 9.—The suit of Darius Hunkins, of Galena, and others against W. T. Davidson, President of the Keokuk & Northern Line Packet Company, for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the affairs of the line, has just closed after a vigorously-prosecuted and hotly-contested trial lasting five weeks, before his Honor, Judge Lindley, of the St. Louis Circuit Court. The suit has excited the deepest interest on the part of river-men, involving, as it does, the fate of the most important packet line on the Mississippi between Memphis and St. Paul. The plaintiffs charge the present management with a fraudulent appropriation of the funds of the Company, extravagant and useless expenditure of its money, and outrageous partiality on the part of President Davidson in filling the offices at his disposal, using the Company's boats and barges for the personal benefit of himself and associates, and resorting to other means calculated to render the stock of the line valueless, and to ultimately bankrupt the Company. The defendants put in a general denial, and filed countercharges covering the management of the line before the election of Davidson as President. The arguments have been set for March 20, and it is expected that a decision will be rendered by the 1st of April.

KENNEDY REINSTATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Mayor Black returned from the East this afternoon, and immediately wrote a letter to Daniel Kennedy to the following effect: "You are hereby notified that the order of the President of the Common Council and acting Mayor, dated March 1, 1880, suspending you from the office of Chief of Police of the City of Milwaukee, is hereby revoked, and you are hereby restored to and reinstated in said office, and required to resume the duties thereof forthwith." Accompanying the letter were instructions to the police force to recognize Mr. Kennedy as Chief. This places the matter precisely where it stood before Acting-Mayor Brown suspended Kennedy, and the latter's friends are greatly elated.

A CHANCE TO MAKE $3,000.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PROVISION, GRAIN, AND STOCK BOARD, rear of Chamber of Commerce, Calhoun place (rooms open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; W. N. Brainard, President; J. E. Henneberry, Secretary; Charles Stiles, Caller), CHICAGO, March 4.—Politicians seem to think that Grant or Blaine will certainly be the nominee of the Chicago Convention. I don't think so, and am prepared to make the following wagers, viz.: $1,000 even that U. S. Grant will not be the nominee, $1,000 even that James G. Blaine will not be the nominee, $1,000 even that neither Grant nor Blaine will be nominated. Money to be placed in the hands of the managing editor of THE TRIBUNE. Very truly yours, CHARLES STILES.

THE VALUE OF A LEG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 4.—The suit of George F. Bangs, of Tecumseh, against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, was called in the Circuit Court yesterday, and terminated with a verdict of $4,000 for the plaintiff this evening. Bangs came on an excursion train to attend the Republican meeting here in 1876. Returning that night, the train did not stop at the regular depot, and Bangs jumped and fell under the cars, and had a leg cut off.

One of the kindest acts ever done for humanity was the introduction of St. Jacobs Oil for the cure of rheumatism.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

Chicago *Times:* A flag of consternation to old-rate dentists—McChesney's motto, $8 best full sets.

Sweetness lingering after sweetness—Candies for the ladies bought at Dawson's, 211 State.

The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in Hop Bitters.

At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident thereto.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—At Washington Heights, March 3, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett.

Funeral services at the residence of Mr. John W. Mason, at 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, the 5th inst. Train to Prospect-av. leaves Rock Island Depot at 9:45. Carriages from Englewood at 1 p. m.

WILLIAMSON—Thursday noon at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Williamson, mother of Mrs. Frank Mather.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSSITER—March 2, George Jewett, youngest son of Albert C. and Jennie I. Rossiter, at the residence No. 9 Florence-row, corner Thirty-eighth and Arnold-sts.

McINTIRE—March 4, 1880, William P. McIntire, aged 70 years.

Funeral from Alexian Brothers' Hospital Saturday, March 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., to St. Stephen's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

BEAUMONT—March 3, Thomas Beaumont, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from his late residence, 705 Archer-av., Friday, March 5, at 12 m. Friends are cordially invited.

☞ English papers please copy.

FARRAR—March 3, 1880, George H. Farrar, aged 67 years 4 months and 6 days.

Funeral March 5 at 1586 South Dearborn-st. at 1 p. m. Friends are invited.

☞ Boston and Greenfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

ADAMS—Of apoplexy, Wednesday afternoon at South Evanston, Mrs. Phebe Ann Adams, aged 59 years, wife of the Rev. O. Adams, of that place.

Funeral will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the residence of the deceased. The Rev. Mr. Pearn, of Evanston, will officiate.

ARATA—March 3, at 9 o'clock p. m., Francis B. Arata, infant child of Louis and Louise Arata, aged 4 months.

Funeral from parents' residence, 178 North Halsted-st., Friday at 12:30 o'clock, sharp, to Northwestern Depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

LYONS—In this city, March 4, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyons, widow of the late John Lyons.

Funeral on Saturday, March 6, from her late residence, 181 South Green-st., at 10 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, and after High Mass of Requiem by cars to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE NINETEENTH Illinois Volunteers Infantry, are requested to attend the funeral of Comrade James McLean, of Company A, at his late residence, No. 242 Portland-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., on Friday, March 5, at 10 a. m. Cars to Rosehill. J. T. S. SMITH, Secretary. By order of the President.

GEORGE R. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE noon-meeting to-day.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF OUR Country's Defenders this evening at 8 o'clock in the Grand Pacific Hotel Club-room.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Eighth Ward Irish-American Republican Club this evening at Father Mathew's Temperance-Hall, West Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock sharp. Important business.

THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING TO-night in Lower Farwell Hall will be led by Mr. W. H. Murray.

W. A. LOWELL WILL CONDUCT A GOSPEL meeting at Pacific Garden Mission, corner Van Buren and Clarke-sts., this evening, commencing at 7:30. All are welcome.

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Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

SILVER

Wedding Presents, Table Ware, &c., SPECIALLY LOW DON'T FAIL TO GET OUR PRICES.

Hamilton, Shourds & Co., State and Randolph-sts.

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By POMEROY & CO.

Friday Morning, March 5, AT 9:30 A. M.,

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.

A large and well assorted stock of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Brussels and Wool Carpets, and a full line of General Merchandise, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Goods, &c., &c.

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By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 5, 9:30 o'clock.

IMMENSE CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Furniture 26 Rooms,

AT POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE,

84 and 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

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TWO THOUSAND PACKAGES

Unclaimed Freight,

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By order AM. EX. CO. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CANDY.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.